

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 83

28 April 1978

### REPUBLIC OF CHINA

|  |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| CHINA NEWS Assails Mondale, Brzezinski Asian Visits  | B 1 | 1/A6 |
| Briefs: First Quarter Trade; Trade With Saudi Arabia | B 2 | 1/A7 |

### JAPAN

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| Fukuda Press Conference on Carter Meeting, Senkakus | C 1 | 1/A8  |
| Abe Hails Brzezinski Remarks on U.S.-Japan Ties     | C 7 | 1/A14 |
| Fukuda Welcomes PRC Statement on Senkakus           | C 7 | 1/A14 |
| Minister Komoto To Visit ASEAN Nations              | C 7 | 1/A14 |
| Japan a Leading Trade Partner of USSR               | C 7 | 1/A14 |

### NORTH KOREA

|   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| Text of So Chol 25 April Speech on DPRK Army Day  | D 1  | 1/B1  |
| Officials at Meeting                              | D 15 | 1/C1  |
| Kim Man-kum Speech at 26 April Rally for Guyanese | D 15 | 1/C1  |
| Text of Burnham Speech                            | D 18 | 1/C4  |
| Economic-Scientific, Trade Agreements             | D 22 | 1/C8  |
| Technical Cultural Exchange                       | D 23 | 1/C9  |
| Central African Empire Leader Arrives for Visit   | D 23 | 1/C9  |
| NODONG SINMUN Editorial                           | D 23 | 1/C9  |
| NODONG SINMUN Hails PDRY Delegation's Visit       | D 24 | 1/C10 |
| Congo Foreign Minister Departs 27 April           | D 25 | 1/C11 |
| General Kim Chol-man Hails Anniversary of KPA     | D 26 | 1/C12 |
| KCNA Scores ROK-U.S. River Crossing Exercise      | D 29 | 1/D1  |
| Army Exercises Noted                              | D 29 | 1/D1  |
| Briefs: Delegation to GDR; GDR Delegation         | D 29 | 1/D1  |

### SOUTH KOREA

|   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| Patrol Boat Sinks DPRK 'Spy Boat' in Exchange of Fire     | E 1 | 1/D2 |
| U.S. Predicts Soviets Will Bring KAL Crewmen to Trial     | E 1 | 1/D2 |
| National Unification Conference Elections Planned Mid-May | E 2 | 1/D2 |
| Court to Review NDP Decision on Expulsions                | E 2 | 1/D2 |

### BURMA

|   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| Bomb Explosion Wounds 53 at Mandalay Festival                       | G 1 | 1/D4 |
| [LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN 19 Apr]                                       |     |      |
| Chin Supporters of Communist Insurgents Surrender to Army           | G 1 | 1/D4 |
| Moslem Refugees Reported Emigrating to Bangladesh [cross-reference] | G 1 | 1/D4 |
| Corrections to Items on Opium Refineries                            | G 1 | 1/D4 |
| Briefs: DPRK Delegation; PRG Gymnastic Troupe; Ambassador to DPRK   | G 2 | 1/D5 |

## CAMBODIA

|  |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| Oslo Forum Hears of Human Rights Violations in Cambodia<br>[Oslo APTENPOSTEN 22 Apr] | H 1 | 1/D6 |
| More Congratulatory Messages on National Day   | H 2 | 1/D7 |
| U.S. Marxist-Leninist Party  | H 3 | 1/D8 |
| Other Foreign Associations   | H 3 | 1/D8 |
| Confessions of Captured Espionage Agents   | H 4 | 1/D9 |
| 'Spy' Officer  | H 4 | 1/D9 |
| Vietnamese 'Mata Hari'   | H 4 | 1/D9 |

## THAILAND

|  |     |       |
|--|-----|-------|
| Malaysian-Thai Forces Open Anti-CPM Campaign [WORLD 28 Apr]                    | J 1 | 1/D11 |
| VOPT Radio Comment   | J 1 | 1/D11 |
| Interior Ministry Official Comments on Terrorism in South<br>[THAI RAT 26 Apr] | J 2 | 1/D12 |
| Developments in Thai-Cambodian Border Region                                   | J 2 | 1/D12 |
| Communist 'School' Described   | J 2 | 1/D12 |
| Military Reports [POST 28 Apr]   | J 3 | 1/D13 |
| Military Official Interviewed  | J 3 | 1/D13 |
| NATION REVIEW Criticizes Refugee Settlement Policy [28 Apr]                    | J 4 | 1/D14 |
| Government Considering Setting Up National News Agency                         | J 5 | 1/E1  |

## VIETNAM

|   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| Radio Continues To Score Cambodian Duplicity on Border Issue          | K 1 | 1/E2 |
| Ambassador to Sri Lanka Charges Stepped-Up Cambodian Incursions [AFP] | K 2 | 1/E3 |
| Stockholm Radio Reporter on Vietnam's View of Cambodian Events        | K 2 | 1/E3 |
| Border Defense Efforts in Quang Nam-Danang Province Cited             | K 3 | 1/E4 |
| Le Duan Holds Talks With Chile's Corvalan 27 April                    | K 3 | 1/E4 |
| Art Performance Attendance  | K 4 | 1/E5 |
| Pham Van Dong Receives Algerian Special Envoy                         | K 4 | 1/E5 |
| Vladivostok City Delegation Received by Xuan Thuy                     | K 4 | 1/E5 |
| Polish Party Propaganda Cadres Received by To Huu                     | K 4 | 1/E5 |
| Army Contributions to Economic Construction Described                 | K 5 | 1/E6 |
| NHAN DAN Editorial Urges Establishing Labor Norms [21 Apr]            | K 6 | 1/E7 |
| Briefs: Delegation to Sweden; Exhibit on Sweden                       | K 7 | 1/E8 |

## INDONESIA

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| Panggabean Meets Suharto on Mondale, W. Sahara Issue              | N 1 | 1/E9  |
| Meets Algerian Special Envoy                                      | N 1 | 1/E9  |
| Chamber of Commerce Delegation to PRC for Trade Talks [AFP]       | N 2 | 1/E10 |
| SINAR HARAPAN Explores PRC Desire for Improved ASEAN Ties [3 Apr] | N 2 | 1/E10 |
| Envoy to Netherlands on South Moluccan Question                   | N 3 | 1/E11 |
| Briefs: Morphine Seizure  | N 3 | 1/E11 |

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Official Welcomes PRC, DPRK Support of ASEAN Peace Zone  
[NEW STRAITS TIMES 27 Apr]

O 1 1/E12

## SINGAPORE

Australian Defense Minister Killen Arrives for Talks

O 1 1/E12

## PHILIPPINES

Military Issues, Human Rights To Figure in Mondale Talks

P 1 1/E13

AFP Details

P 1 1/E13

Comelec Announces IBP Sectoral Election Results

P 1 1/E13

FBIS-APA-78-83  
Friday  
28 April 1978  
Vol IV No 83

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED  
ORIGINAL

## ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution  
From NTIS

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

70



This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

## CHINA NEWS ASSAILS MONDALE, BRZEZINSKI ASIAN VISITS

CW281017Y Taipei CNA in English 0957 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 28 Apr (CNA)--In a strongly-worded editorial, the CHINA NEWS here Friday criticized the bypassing of Taipei by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and National Security Council chairman Zbigniew Brzezinski in their forthcoming visits to Asia.

The NEWS, an English-language and private afternoon newspaper, said the bypassing "is unreasonable, unintelligent and immoral. It is also entirely beneath the dignity of a great country like the United States. It is shameful but undeniable." Following are excerpts from the editorial:

"Vice President Walter Mondale is going to the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

"Zbigniew Brzezinski is going to Red China, South Korea and Japan.

"How does this make us feel here in the Republic of China?

"Obviously, like the orphan of the U.S. Asian and Pacific defense system.

"No Asian ally has been more loyal to the United States than the Republic of China.

"No Asian ally has cooperated more fully and willingly with U.S. military forces and offered more of its facilities.

"Today the American VIP planes fly over us and around us. Our ambassador is not welcome at the White House. We are told that we can defend ourselves (if we can find the weapons), but that our forces are not wanted to defend the free world.

"All of this has just one cause. The United States has a new love, a paramour which has somehow charmed and seduced some Americans in high places.

"The Chinese communists are the enemies of this country, so these Americans want nothing more to do with us.

"We have been too polite over the last few years. We have not wanted to hurt American feelings. We have not wished anyone to say that we are anti-American, because we are not.

"In fact, we are still 200 percent [as received] pro-American, but even that isn't enough. The Americans who ignore and belittle us want us to be so pro-American that we will forget our pride and lay down before our enemies.

"The people and Government of the Republic of China are still convinced that the China policy of the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations does not represent the convictions and the feelings of the American people. We do not accept the contention that the United States will benefit itself by doublecrossing us and entering into an unholy relationship with the communists.

"In other words, we are going to keep trying. That is conduct which befits and dignifies one who has suffered at the hands of a close friend and ally. What some Americans are doing to us hurts. But what they are doing will hurt far more if they succeed. We shall do everything we can to prevent the United States from crowning such mistakes with the tragedy of a formal break."

In a separate editorial on Brzezinski's 20-23 May visit to Peiping, the NEWS said: "President Carter's assertion that Professor Brzezinski is not making the trip for purposes of negotiation cannot be considered convincing."

"If he (Brzezinski) is going to reaffirm the Carter administration's goal of 'normalizing relations' with the Chinese communists--that much is admitted--how is he going to avoid discussing the subject?" the NEWS editorial noted, adding:

"'Normalization' is blocked by the insistence of the Chinese communists that the United States break relations with the Republic of China, abrogate the defense treaty and get out of Taiwan..."

"The Carter administration seems to believe, nevertheless, that it can find some way to save its own face and make 'normalization' possible..."

"It is important that the Carter administration be aware of the pitfalls on the way to 'normalization' and of what would happen if the process were completed."

"As soon as the Republic of China had been set adrift by the United States, the Chinese communists would step up the tempo of their undertakings to destroy us. Economic, social, cultural and subversive moves would come first, to be followed by military actions as soon as Peiping's forces were ready."

"This country would no longer be under any obligation to heed American wishes of counsel. We would be free to attack our enemy or to seek other friends and weapons suppliers."

"War in the Taiwan Straits would have been made inevitable, further involvements beyond prediction."

"As for the United States, what [about] other allies and treaties of that country? The doubts which emerged with the fall of Indochina would be substantiated. Americans would have taken their first step toward defeat by those they are trying to befriend."

#### BRIEFS

FIRST QUARTER TRADE--Taipei, 18 Apr--The Republic of China enjoyed a favorable trade balance with 12 nations during the first quarter of 1978, the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics said on 17 April. In the first 3 months ROC exports exceeded imports by U.S. \$181.7 million. The United States led the list of 12 nations by suffering an excess of ROC imports of U.S. \$500.3 million, followed by Hong Kong, U.S. \$139.1 million; West Germany, U.S. \$52.3 million; Saudi Arabia, U.S. \$40.6 million; Canada, U.S. \$50.9 million; Holland, U.S. \$18.8 million; Singapore, U.S. \$30.3 million; Panama, U.S. \$28.3 million; the Philippines, U.S. \$13.1 million; Thailand, U.S. \$7 million; France, U.S. \$52 million; and Nigeria, U.S. \$29.1 million. [Taipei CNA in English 0239 CMT 18 Apr 78 OW]

TRADE WITH SAUDI ARABIA--Taipei, 21 Apr--Exports to Saudi Arabia reached \$70.21 million in the first quarter of this year, showing more than 100 percent increase over the same period in 1977, trade officials said Thursday. [Taipei CNA in English 0324 CMT 21 Apr 78 OW]

## FUKUDA PRESS CONFERENCE ON CARTER MEETING, SENKAKUS

OW80520Y Tokyo JOAK Television in Japanese 0700 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Press conference by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at his official Tokyo residence on 27 April--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] First of all, would you explain your basic plans for the coming summit as clearly as possible?

[Answer] Japan has a security treaty with the United States. In addition, the United States accounts for one-quarter of Japan's total trade. In all respects Japan today has unbreakable ties with the United States. Consequently, it is quite natural, in my opinion, for the President of the United States and the prime minister of Japan to get together at least once a year to exchange frank opinions on all matters. This year I am scheduled to visit Washington for talks with the president, and next year I would like to have the president visit Tokyo for talks.

Moreover, Japan and the United States occupy important positions in terms of the world situation. Economic problems are of paramount importance in the politics of today's world. The oil shock five years ago dealt a crushing blow to the world economy. Developing nations with no oil resources are in indescribable confusion and most of the major industrial nations have been unable to recover from the aftereffects of the shock. What will happen if this state of affairs continues unchecked? The world economic situation today is reminiscent of that on the eve of World War II. We should not let today's economic confusion go unchecked as we did then, and how to end this confusion is the foremost problem confronting the world today. The leaders of the world's major countries are scheduled to hold a summit conference in Bonn, West Germany in July in an attempt to solve this problem. Although today's world is beset by various political problems, the summit meeting will concentrate on the economic situation. This attests to the gravity of the world's economic difficulties, and who knows what would happen if these difficulties were to be left unresolved.

The only way to resolve these economic difficulties is for Japan, the United States, and Europe to firmly unite and deal with the problems fairly and squarely in close cooperation. Keeping this in mind, Japan is striving to promote mutual understanding with European countries in various ways. However, it is particularly important for Japan to promote coordination with the United States--with which Japan has maintained close relations since the end of the war--and to deepen understanding and work out common steps in resolving world economic difficulties. For their part, the United States and Europe should make the necessary adjustments in their economic relations.

I think Japan and the United States should also adjust their views on the world economy in order to make the forthcoming Bonn summit conference a success.

The first thing I plan to discuss with President Carter is what Japan and the United States should do about the present economic situation and how to insure the success of the Bonn summit conference. Needless to say, Japan is a big economic power, undoubtedly a stabilizing force in Asia. I have some ideas about what course Asia should take in the future. I will present them to the President and ask for his ideas. I will also tell him what we hope for and expect from the United States and ask him what he expects from Japan. I will exchange views with him not **only** on Asian problems but on the Middle East and on African problems as well--important problems facing the world today.

most roles which Japan and the United States play in preserving peace and promoting prosperity in the Pacific region. To answer this question, the two countries should eventually work out at least a general plan of action and I do hope the coming summit meeting will lay the groundwork for this.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, this will be your second meeting with President Carter since March last year. We believe during this period there have been various economic frictions between Japan and the United States. Japan, we think, has refrained from telling the United States what it would like to tell it. What would you like to express clearly to the United States in your coming meeting, particularly in the economic field?

[Answer] In the political field I think I will stress the Asian question. World peace cannot be guaranteed if peace is maintained in Europe only. It is impossible to say that the world is at peace unless peace is maintained in Europe, Asia, the Mideast and Africa and in all other parts of the world. If local conflict breaks out, it will spread throughout the world. In this connection, I think the region which we should pay most attention to at this moment is Asia. In Asia, we know what occurred in Vietnam--that is, the United States withdrew from Vietnam. At that time everyone was concerned that a domino phenomenon would ensue--that is, whether all the other countries in Asia would fall like dominos.

In February last year an ASEAN summit meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur--rather, it was held on Bali Island in February, 1976. The leaders got together and reached a consensus of opinion on laying the groundwork for coping with the post-Vietnam situation. I think this was very helpful. It helped to foster some sense of security. But a sense of insecurity was not completely eradicated. Some were apprehensive that the United States might try to retreat from Asia. When I met the ASEAN leaders and visited their respective countries last year, I told them I had obtained the U.S. President's promise that the United States would not withdraw from Asia but would continue its presence both economically and militarily. At the same time, I told them Japan would do its utmost to render cooperation to ASEAN member countries. In other words, I put the so-called Fukuda doctrine into effect to help the people in Asia feel secure. There has been some progress achieved in making Asian nations feel more secure. Nevertheless, further progress must be made. In this respect, I regard the U.S. presence as being tremendously important.

The United States is the world's No 1 military, economic and political power. I think if the United States, which has a global responsibility, becomes indifferent to Asia and retreats from Asia, it will not be very good for world peace. Therefore, I think I will strongly seek greater U.S. concern for Asia. This is what I want to say in the political field.

In the economic sphere, one of the past year's biggest problems was the currency issue. Uneasiness about currency has various causes, but the greatest cause of the monetary instability is the U.S. balance of payments deficit. In this regard I am going to ask the United States to eradicate the cause of present monetary instability facing the world. If this situation is left unchecked, the world economy will be thrown into confusion. Japan is partly responsible for this problem. Japan's balance of payments runs in great surplus.

However, the U.S. economy is the key to the world economy and its currency, the dollar, is the key world currency. Since the United States bears a global responsibility, it should stabilize the dollar before anything else. I am planning to strongly urge President Carter to see that the U.S. dollar regains its stability.

The United States has announced plans to defend the dollar's value, anti-inflation measures and some concrete steps to achieve that end. The Americans say the currency issue--the cause of inflation--is related to excessive oil imports, and they take the position that oil imports should be reduced. I think this is quite correct, and I want them to implement such a policy forcefully. I am thinking of asking President Carter to insure the energy bill passes the Congress at any cost and at an early date.

[Question] We think the United States has many questions for Japan--specifically, about steps to reduce the trade surplus and an increased share of defense costs. How are you going to cope with those problems and what do you think of the future prospects of Japan's domestic economy?

[Answer] Economic problems between Japan and the United States were settled in the joint communique released at the end of the recent Ushiba-Strauss talks and I do not think they will be taken up again as an issue pending between the two countries. It may be possible that we will be asked about the Japanese economy. In that case, I will frankly inform them about the Japanese situation. One thing that may interest the United States about the Japanese economy is the question of a 7 percent growth rate. Japanese research institutes and commentators predict Japan will hardly be able to achieve the 7 percent goal. Some say Japan's growth will remain 4 percent and some others predict it will be 5 percent.

No, I am not going to be so foolish as to make a commitment to other countries but I am aware of the fact that people at home and abroad are expecting Japan to hit this 7 percent growth goal. Therefore, I will insure this 7 percent growth goal is achieved at any cost.

Statistics on April economic trends are not yet available but the trends for January-March were moving steadily in a favorable direction. Wherever I go, I will confidently state that I will insure this planned 7 percent growth goal is attained. If signs develop that for some reason this goal will be threatened, we will take additional measures. I am prepared for even that kind of contingency. I will see to it the goal is achieved.

Another subject the United States--and all other countries--are interested in is the balance of payments on the current account. Japan's surplus registered a staggering \$14.2 billion in 1977. The Economic Planning Agency predicts this surplus will be \$6 billion [this year], but I do not think even God can bring about such a reduction precisely as predicted.

I want to see the balance of payments on current account drastically reduced by all means. This can be done. The appreciation of the yen will curb Japan's exports as a whole. Japan's major export items are steel, automobiles, ships and television sets in that order. Export of these items increased rapidly, leading to the buildup of our balance of payments surplus.

Now the United States is beginning to regulate its steel imports and as a result Japan's steel exports will decrease considerably. As for cars, the second item, the United States has not regulate them, but our country--our government--will reduce exports to last year's level through administrative guidance--I mean in terms of number of cars. Therefore there will be a big change with respect to that item too. What about ships? Because of the world-wide business slump, there are no foreign orders for ships being placed. Japan's ship exports will dwindle to nothing or at least sharply decrease. I think the decrease will be a huge one, amounting to between \$2 and \$3 billion this year compared with last year.



4. That about 2.5 million sets. Last year Japan exported 2.5 million sets to the United States. Japan agreed with the United States to reduce the number to 1.7 million. Since the number is being cut by as much as 30 percent--from about 2.5 million to 1.7 million--there will be a drastic change in that item, too.

All in all, there will be a great change in our export situation, but it is still unknown what this change will amount to statistically. This is because depreciation of the dollar, or U.S. inflation, will cause Americans to buy our cars at higher prices. The dollar prices will be quite high. Because of this, it is still premature to predict how the situation will change statistically. At any rate the general tendency is for Japan's exports to decrease considerably.

I think it is insufficient to readjust the balance of payments surplus through exports only. We have to think about imports as well. If we achieve our 7 percent growth goal and business picks up gradually, our imports are bound to increase. But we should not wait for that to happen. Hence we plan to engage in "emergency imports." For one thing we plan to pay the United States advance service fees for enriched uranium to be imported. This will amount to about \$1 billion. Talks on this question are now progressing smoothly.

We have also been inquiring into the possibility of stockpiling oil in tankers and we have found that it is basically feasible. This will help increase oil imports by several hundreds of millions of dollars. We also plan to import various nonferrous metals for stockpiling purposes. This is also feasible. I am studying various plans, including the purchase of so-called buyer ships [Shikomi-sen]. I think there will be a striking change in our balance of payments situation if we make all these efforts to boost imports. The situation has to be corrected. Otherwise, I think we cannot claim that Japan, a major member of the international community, is discharging its responsibilities.

I am not saying this because the United States complains about this or that, but because I want to work out policies based on the premise that Japan should fulfill its responsibility to the world.

[Question] You mean to say you have resorted to all conceivable means now and you are telling them to wait and see what will happen?

[Answer] Well, yes--sort of. I don't think a change in the balance of payments will appear in the statistics for the coming couple of months. Goods to be imported are contracted for in advance. But I think a big change will be evident in statistics for the latter half of this year, beginning this summer.

[Question] In February and March some quarters in the [Liberal Democratic] Party speculated that the timing [of the May talks with Carter] might be linked to the dissolution of the House of Representatives. Was this true?

[Answer] Well, I do not hear that sort of thing from any party source. At any rate there are various types of politicians. I can assure you one thing--that is, the timing of the summit meeting has nothing to do with the question of dissolution. I am not so narrow-minded as to think of linking my summit meeting with U.S. President Carter to the dissolution of the Diet.

[Question] The next question concerns Japan-China relations. Resumption of negotiations on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty have been further delayed due to the Senkaku incident.

Can we assume there is no change in your plan to promote negotiations for the conclusion of the treaty, despite this incident?

[Mr. Sen] You can take it that way. Negotiations on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty have been held intermittently over the past 5 years. They began after the revision of the old Sino-Japan Joint Statement, which calls for conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty, but up until now they have been interrupted three times.

When my cabinet was sworn in, I decided this state of affairs must be rectified and the matter settled at an early date. I then endeavored to create an environment conducive to this goal. I hear some people in China claim the treaty can be signed anytime, whenever "Prime Minister Fukuda makes up his mind." I do not understand what they mean. Japan, for its part, has its own views. I think we will have to make the Chinese side understand this.

Any rate, believing that a favorable environment had emerged, we were contemplating opening negotiations when the Senkaku incident occurred. Further negotiations have been delayed by this incident. I take this opportunity to explain my basic view on this state of affairs. First of all, the Senkaku Islands are part of our territory. In the 14th year of Meiji [1885] a survey was conducted, which ascertained no country had ever possessed these uninhabited islands before. Ten years later, in 1895, the Senkaku Islands were incorporated into Japan's territory as part of Okinawa Prefecture. Since then Japan has exercised peaceful control over them. Before the war, Japanese citizens inhabited them for business purposes, and when the war broke out they withdrew.

Ten years ago, reports that seabeds around the islands might have oil deposits suddenly drew attention to the islands and some countries started to claim ownership. The Senkaku Islands are unmistakably Japan's territory. When U.S. forces occupied Okinawa, they also occupied the Senkaku Islands as part of Okinawa Prefecture. Upon Okinawa's reversion to Japan, U.S. forces returned the Senkakus to Japan as part of Okinawa Prefecture. There is not the slightest doubt that the Senkaku Islands belong to Japan. This is the first point I want to emphasize.

Second, unfortunately the [Chinese] ships entered Senkaku waters. The status quo ante should be restored there. In fact, it appears the status quo ante is gradually being restored. But complete restoration is necessary. The third major point is this: Despite this incident, which has somewhat delayed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty negotiations, there is no change whatsoever in my plan to promote these talks. On the basis of this view, I want to see the Senkaku issue settled.

I have to leave for the United States in 3 days. Accordingly, I will be unable to come up with a concrete solution to the problem before my departure. We will have to further observe the movements of the boats and the Peking government's stand on the incident before drawing a conclusion. As soon as I return from the United States, I will decide on steps for a concrete settlement.

[Question] Are you contemplating any ambassadorial-level talks as a channel of contact?

[Answer] In my opinion, problems like the Senkaku incident should not be allowed to damage Japan-China relations. We must guard against those who try to make a big issue out of it. Through the recent talks between Donowaki, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Peking, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the PRC Foreign Ministry, we learned what appears to be the Chinese Government's official stand. And we will try to draw a clearer picture of it by weighing the issue from all angles.



[Question] As you pointed out earlier, Japan has title to the Senkaku Islands. Some maintain the territorial dispute should be settled during the Japan-China treaty negotiations, while others contend the treaty negotiations should be conducted separately from the territorial issue. How are you going to handle this issue in the treaty negotiations?

[Answer] There are various suggestions. Some suggest a basic settlement of the territorial issue should occur before negotiations are resumed on the peace and friendship treaty. Others suggest the negotiations should be resumed first and the issue settled during negotiations. Naturally the approach to be employed will depend--as I pointed out earlier--on whether the status quo ante is truly restored and on what China's ultimate view will be. I want to observe further developments before making a decision.

[Question] I would like to continue with questions on the islands. More clearly demonstrating Japan's effective control over the islands, the chief cabinet secretary outlined a plan to have funds in the 1979 budget earmarked for the construction of refugee huts on the islands if requested by the Okinawa prefectural government. Do you have the same kind of plan, Mr Prime Minister?

[Answer] No. Only this morning I learned of Chief Cabinet Secretary Abe's plan from newspaper reports. I have received no report on the plan yet. At any rate, since we have the treaty issue too, the problem should be handled prudently, taking the treaty issue into consideration.

[Question] A number of steps will have to be taken before negotiations are resumed. What is your target date for resumption of negotiations?

[Answer] I cannot give an exact time now. However, I can say definitely it will be after I return from the United States.

[Question] I hear you plan to meet Chiang Ching-kuo on 20 September. Can we assume this meeting will have nothing to do with timing. [the resumed treaty negotiations?]

[Answer] That is right. It has nothing to do with that timing.

[Question] I would like to ask you about your political schedule after your return. It is reported that you met [LDP] Secretary General Chi a today. With the Diet slated to adjourn on 17 May, what is your schedule of activity?

[Answer] I will return on 7 May. As soon as I return, I plan to do my utmost to pass the domestic bills necessary for implementation of the Japan-ROK continental shelf agreement--the bills which, in my opinion, are the most important ones pending in the Diet. I asked the secretary general to ensure these bills are passed before the close of the current session.

The world is very attentively watching business conditions in our country with the expectation that Japan will take reflationary measures. Therefore I plan to be in the forefront of efforts to expand our economy. We have various other problems, too, including that of opening Narita International Airport. Also, the summit conference of the major industrial nations is to be convened.

As for my schedule thereafter, there are various proposals from abroad which I will have to consider. However the greatest of all immediate problems is how to rebuild the Japanese economy in the context of the world political situation. I will bend all my energies to solve this problem.

## ABE HAILS BREZNEVSKI REMARKS ON U.S.-JAPAN TIES

OW281233Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Friday the Japanese Government highly appreciated Thursday's speech in New York by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, stressing the importance of the close relationship between the United States and Japan. Brzezinski's speech, promising a strong U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific region, is welcome from the standpoint of stability and peace, the government spokesman said.

## FUKUDA WELCOMES PRC STATEMENT ON SENKAKU IS

OW280413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda welcomed Friday Chinese statements of Peking's intention to prevent conflicts caused by fishing boats around the Senkaku Islands.

Fukuda was commenting on reports from Peking that Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, told visiting Japanese Dietman Tokuma Utsunomiya Thursday that China will try to avoid recurrence of incidents like the one caused by Chinese fishing boats around the Senkaku Islands. Fukuda also told the press it was desirable that China formally inform the Japanese Government directly of this intention mentioned by Liao.

## MINISTER KOMOTO TO VISIT ASEAN NATIONS

OW280423Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, will visit Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia between Sunday and 6 May. His trip was approved by the government Friday at its regular cabinet meeting. Komoto plans to visit other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) after the current regular Diet ends 17 May.

During his stay in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, Komoto will exchange views on economic and other issues with the leaders of the countries visited.

## JAPAN A LEADING TRADE PARTNER OF USSR

OW280407Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr (KYODO)--Japan emerged as the Soviet Union's second largest western trading partner in 1977, an economic newspaper here reports. The report said trade with Japan in the year totaled 2.3 billion rubles (\$3,348 million). In 1976, Japan was third. West Germany retained its lead with 2.97 billion rubles (\$4,323 million), whereas the United States dropped from second place in 1976 to fifth.

## TEXT OF SO CHOL 25 APRIL SPEECH ON DPRK ARMY DAY

SK260956Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 25 Apr 78 SK

[Speech by General So Chol, Director of the Central Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, at a central report meeting held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang to mark the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army--live]

[Text] Comrades: Today we observe the significant 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA] in grand circumstances in which brilliant upsurges are taking place in revolution and construction and [words indistinct]. Our heroic working class and working people, who have vigorously turned out in an all-out advance, holding high the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and the party Central Committee's letter to all party members, are scoring shining victories in their first battles to implement the Second 7-Year Plan and are creating grand innovations and great [word indistinct] on all fronts of socialist construction. Convinced of (?the validity of the cause of [words indistinct]), today our people greet the anniversary of the founding of the KPA. [applause]

(?It was thanks to) Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader of our truly revolutionary armed forces, that our people's desire to have a true revolutionary armed force was brilliantly realized, for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the Korean People's Revolutionary Army 46 years ago. [applause] Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolutionary armed forces achieved historic victories in the difficult anti-Japanese struggle and the 3-year fatherland liberation war, thus liberating the fatherland and preserving the nation's sovereignty and the people's interests. They reliably defended the socialist fatherland's security and the gains of the revolution, crushing the imperialists' aggression and provocative war schemes. [applause]

On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the KPA, authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the government of the republic, I warmly congratulate the officers and men of the KPA and the people's constabulary and the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guards, who over the years have brilliantly implemented the revolutionary tasks assigned them and are now firmly defending the fatherland. [applause]

At the same time, I wish more honor and success to the anti-Japanese fighters and the KPA fighters who dedicated their precious lives to the fatherland's liberation, the people's freedom and liberty, the nation's sovereignty and the revolution's victory. [applause] I would also like to extend militant greetings to the retired soldiers and disabled veterans who fought bravely during the fatherland liberation war for the nation's sovereignty and the people's interests and are today continuously bringing the flower of victory to bloom in socialist construction. [applause]

I extend warm felicitations to the entire people, who are vigorously accelerating revolution and construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and who, on the strength of this, love each other as real brothers and sisters, making (?the spiritual revolution to smoothly). [applause] I also warmly congratulate foreign ambassadors and friends who are sharing with us this observance of the founding of the KPA. [applause]

Comrades: Our people's (?military forces) are do-or-die people's ranks (?dedicated to the success of the revolutionary task) and the destiny of the fatherland and the people. As the working class and its party correctly solve the matter of the (?intention) to build a people's armed force, the armed anti-popular forces can be crushed, [words indistinct] the gains of the revolution can be protected from imperialist aggression and the fatherland's reunification can be achieved.

Because they had no true people's armed forces of their own in the past to firmly defend the fatherland and the people, the Korean people lost their country to the imperialists and had to suffer a life of colonial slavery. The Japanese imperialists occupied our country by armed force and employed all sorts of offensives and methods to wipe out the patriotic struggles of the Korean people so as to maintain their colonial rule over Korea through the use of anti-popular armed forces. Our people endlessly waged a strenuous struggle against the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their colonial rule over Korea. However, the Japanese imperialists inevitably employed armed force to brutally suppress the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle.

The patriots of those days--so-called "nationalists" who lamented the loss of the fatherland and enthusiastically appealed for the nation's independence--tried to attain the nation's independence through [word indistinct] means. However, the Japanese imperialists blatantly suppressed them. Because their struggle lacked armed action, long experience in the line of struggle and strategies and tactics, their casting about could only end in bitter results, and they were destroyed one-by-one by the counterrevolutionary armed force employed by the Japanese imperialists.

History proves that we cannot (?think of the past of the fatherland) nor achieve the nation's independence and the people's mission without a people's armed force of our own. [applause] Even in those dark days when the fate of the nation and people was at stake, our people unanimously longed to recover the lost nation and establish a powerful independent nation by repelling the Japanese imperialist aggressors (?with their own truly revolutionary army). This earnest desire of the Korean people was at last realized when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song established our revolutionary army and led it to victory. [applause]

(?By profoundly grasping the urgent task of our people in the revolutionary struggle of the workers) and by [words indistinct] from the outset of his revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song initiated the glorious epoch of the revolutionary army of our country. [applause] Based on the immortal chuche ideology, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song delineated (?the great) truth that people can liberate themselves from the chains of exploitation and subordination only by their own efforts and can achieve national and class liberation by crushing counterrevolutionary force with revolutionary violence. He put forward an outstanding policy regarding the establishment of the line of armed struggle and a standing revolutionary army.

The line of waging an organized armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists (?with a standing revolutionary army) was (?a most important call) which urged the Korean people to struggle to the end responsibly. It was (?a decisive guideline) which cleared a new path for the advancement of revolution and for a colony to fight a national liberation war. [applause]

Under different circumstances in which the entire nation was covered with a web of colonial oppression by the Japanese imperialists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically carried out preparatory work to organize a revolutionary army, breaking through all kinds of obstacles and trials based on the creative line and policy which he put forward. Grasping the (?core of the people's strength) by penetrating among workers, peasants, youths and students, the respected and beloved leader firmly established an independent foundation for armed struggle and, (?by nurturing strong communists) of the new era, organized and led the bloody struggle (?against the Japanese imperialists).

In the course of the (?underground revolutionary struggle), as a first step to organize (?a Korean People's Revolutionary Army), the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally organized the Korean Revolutionary Army in July 1930, made up of (?students of the Korean Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League). The organization of the Korean Revolutionary Army was a starting point for founding a revolutionary army in our country, and its military and political activities signalled the start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After making full preparations for organization of the revolutionary armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the whole world on 25 April 1932, organizing anti-Japanese armed ranks of (?advanced) workers, peasants and patriotic youths. [applause] The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a great event which marked a new revolutionary turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country. It was a solemn historical declaration heralding a new era in the national liberation revolutions of colonies, which were to be carried out by their own standing armed forces. [applause]

Thus our people came to have a truly revolutionary army and waged an armed struggle to achieve the independence and liberation of the national through our people's own efforts. With the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country developed to a higher stage and the struggle to implement the policy of Marxism-Leninism [word indistinct] and the line of anti-Japanese united revolution entered a new phase. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the people's army based on the *chuche* idea, and made every effort to strengthen and develop our revolutionary forces to suit the inevitable demands of revolutionary battle and revolutionary development. The respected and beloved leader established the *chuche* ideological system within the revolutionary army and regarded firm guidance of the armed ranks by the party as a basic principle in the construction of revolutionary forces. By thoroughly realizing this principle, the great leader further fostered the people's army as an immortal revolutionary force firmly united under the ideology of [word indistinct] of the Korean people and devotedly loyal to the fatherland and to the magnificent revolutionary task.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, brought up as a reliable revolutionary force to firmly advance the *chuche*-oriented magnificent revolutionary cause under the wise and refined leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, attained the immortal achievement and heroic exploit of surmounting the national ordeal and winning historic victory in the fatherland liberation struggle against Japan. [applause]

The arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle which the respected and beloved leader personally led was the first anti-colonial national liberation battle in history to achieve national independence and sovereignty (?by all the revolutionary forces) under the banner of the great chuche ideology, and was a most significant and stern revolutionary war in which we carried out a decisive frontal battle against the Japanese imperialists, who attempted to dominate all of Asia with enormous military strength, economic potential and the colonial outposts which they maintained as a so-called "big power."

The revolutionary army of the Korean people, from the day of its foundation, had to make breakthroughs in its struggle by supporting itself in terms of all supplies, including weapons, ammunition and provisions. During the entire period of anti-Japanese revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly holding to the chuche idea, creatively solved all the difficult and complicated problems arising in the armed struggle and [words indistinct] including the direction and cause of the struggle, expansion and intensification of national [word indistinct], establishment and organization of the party with emphasis on ideology, creation of a foundation for national unity, formation of the revolution among the masses, building up of the guerrilla bases and matters of combat action, wisely leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and constabulary along a correct and straightforward road to victory. [applause]

The unique military strategy and astute tactics of the respected and beloved leader always enabled the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units to win consecutive victories by taking the initiative to properly frustrate the enemy's superior manpower and technical supremacy, and thus to deal hard blows at the enemy. With the flexible and superior guerrilla tactics and outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was able to repel repeated attacks by the enemy and to heroically preserve the guerrilla bases for 4 or 5 years. During the entire period of the anti-Japanese struggle, they won victories by appropriately conducting large and small unit operations, skillful concentration and dispersion tactics, open and ambush operations, organized infiltration and anti-siege warfare. [applause]

With firm confidence that they would win victory so long as they had the wise leadership of the great leader, members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army always protected and defended the leader politically and ideologically at the risk of their lives and successfully carried out the revolutionary tasks put forth by the leader by firmly uniting around him. While performing dangerous missions far from headquarters amid the enemy's surrounding forces, and in critical situations in breaking through enemy sieges, the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, infinitely loyal to the great leader, fought heroically and fearlessly and confidently coped with difficult situations.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a true army of the people, holding high the great leader's teaching that they could not live apart from the [word indistinct] and people, as a fish cannot live away from water, always lived and fought in blood solidarity with the people and the masses and brought into full play their spirit and loyalty as a faithful revolutionary army. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, during the entire period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, held high the banner of proletarian internationalism and fought in firm solidarity with the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces of neighboring countries.



The communists of Korea, shoulder to shoulder with the fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people, waged a common struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the course of which a blood friendship was firmly consolidated between the Korean and Chinese peoples. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought in solidarity with the Soviet people and upholding the slogan of supporting the Soviet Union with arms, struggled in support of the USSR, the first socialist state in the world.

At a decisive point when the revolutionary political situation inside and outside the country was developing more favorably for the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song completed the large-scale operation plan for the fatherland's liberation and issued a historic combat order to mobilize all the marching units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the sacred war for fatherland liberation. Following the great leader's order, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army rose as one to fight the last decisive battle with the Japanese imperialists, advanced to the fatherland and finally crushed the aggressive forces of the Japanese imperialists, achieving brilliant victory. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by leading the arduous, 20-year anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory, eventually achieved the great historic task of liberating the fatherland and thereby opened a new era of national liberation from colonialism. [applause] The historical evidence of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle proved to the entire world the every-victorious and invincible strength of the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and clearly demonstrated that if people under colonial rule fight firmly with arms in hand, they can crush the imperialist aggressors, however formidable they might be, and achieve national liberation. [applause]

Thus, political and ideological unity based on the chuche ideology was achieved in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle among our revolutionary army and revolutionary ranks. The great immortal revolutionary tradition featuring the chuche ideological system, the communist revolutionary spirit, precious revolutionary achievements, broad experience in struggle and revolutionary working method and style, which are the permanent foundation for victory of our party and revolution, were also established during this struggle. [applause]

Thanks to the victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, a broad arena was opened to our people to create a new society and a new life. But owing to the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea, we were forced to suffer the new disaster of division of our national territory and our nation and were forced to confront U.S. imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply grasping the political situation after the liberation, established our party and the revolutionary regime based on the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. He put forth wise guidelines to reinforce and develop the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into regular forces and energetically pushed ahead with the struggle to implement these guidelines. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Our party's line in building the people's armed forces is to create a revolutionary regular army thoroughly armed politically and ideologically with a legacy of revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and arming itself with modern military science and military technology.

The line for building regular armed forces put forth by the great leader was developed from the line for building a revolutionary armed force put forth during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle so as to suit the new circumstances following liberation. This line is a revolutionary policy which can firmly safeguard the fatherland and revolutionary gains from imperialism and all forms of encroachment by class enemies with revolutionary armed forces, and can militarily guarantee the victorious advance of the revolution. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the self-defensive military concept, put forth a new construction line for revolutionary advancement, resolutely repulsed the obstructive maneuvers of anti-party and factionalist elements and all opportunists immediately after the liberation and vigorously accelerated preparatory work for founding the regular revolutionary armed forces. Based on the characteristics of modern war and the requirements of our revolution, the great leader comprehensively developed the various branches of the service and the branches of the army, modernized military organization, equipment, logistics, the recruitment system, cadre training and military training, correctly set up discipline and order and the command system of the units and helped establish a material and technological base for building the regular army by founding the chuche defense industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made sufficient preparations and, based on this, strengthened and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the KPA regular armed forces in February of 1948. This meant that it was strengthened and developed into regular armed forces equipped with modern weapons, military science and technology and divided into branches of service.

With our people's revolutionary army strengthened and developed into the KPA, a regular people's armed forces, our people were able to provide a solid military guarantee for the construction of an independent, sovereign state and the cause of socialism and communism--firmly protecting the fatherland and the gains of the revolution with their own armed forces from the aggression of the imperialists and all sorts of class enemies. [applause]

For the obvious purpose of making the Korean people their colonial slaves forever, the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea accelerated war preparations, obstructing in every way our people's revolutionary armed forces, and instigated the South Korean puppet clique to carry out endless military provocations along the 38th parallel, which culminated in the unleashing of a brigandish war of aggression against the northern half of the republic of 25 June 1950.

The 3-year long war forced upon us by the U.S. imperialists was a fight to preserve the fatherland's independence and the people's prestige rather than once again becoming colonial slaves of the imperialists. It was a fierce modern war fought against some 2 million troops, including the South Korean puppet armed forces and the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression equipped with a great quantity of modern military equipment and means of war.

During the harsh period of the fatherland liberation war, which created more difficulties for the fatherland and the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, himself assuming heavy responsibilities for the front lines and rear areas, inspired the entire people and the KPA soldiers to become on in trouncing the enemy, under the militant slogan: "All for victory in the war."



Having a clear insight into the military and political situation, clearly evaluating our forces and those of the enemy, as well as the enemy's efforts and weak points at every stage of the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth outstanding military strategies and policies and employed chuche war tactics and extraordinary skills in troop training. Thus, he led our people and the KPA on the single road of victory. [applause]

When our KPA soldiers launched a full-scale counteroffensive into the south, holding high the outstanding strategic policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, when they repelled the surprise aggression of the enemies, when they were in the difficult period of a strategic retreat, and when they were in the period of an active defense, our KPA soldiers fought in a do-or-die spirit--always with burning loyalty to the great leader--and scored heroic achievements on the fierce battlefields. [applause]

The heroic KPA soldiers, including those assigned to hills 1,211 and 351, fully displayed unyielding courage and popular heroism, holding aloft the ability of the respected and beloved comrade commander-in-chief, and defended every inch of the land of the fatherland with their blood, always cherishing a high revolutionary determination and carrying out unyielding struggles. [applause]

Like the Korean People's Revolutionary Army members who were endlessly loyal to the great leader and the revolution, our KPA soldiers opened roads for the advance for their units by plugging enemy gun muzzles with their own bodies, inflicted mass deaths upon the enemies by themselves becoming human bullets, and destroyed enemy aircraft, tanks and ships everywhere they went. By so doing, they carried out to the end the orders issued by the respected and beloved comrade commander-in-chief, giving destructive blows to the enemies.

During the harsh days of the war, the people fought heroically along with the frontline soldiers. Even in the sea of fire created by the enemies' savage bombardments, our people not only guaranteed production throughout the whole period of the war, but they also carried arms and ammunition and, in the end, held guns in their hands and fought bravely along with the KPA soldiers. During the difficult times of the fatherland liberation war, many people of world nations, including socialist states, extended active support and encouragement to our people. The Chinese people helped us in blood by dispatching volunteer soldiers for us. Our people always recall and feel gratitude for this. [applause]

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and KPA men and officers gallantly endured the severe trials of the war and, by at last defeating the U.S. imperialists who were bragging of being the strongest in the world, won a great victory which will go down in the history of our fatherland. [applause]

The historic victory which our people won in the fatherland liberation war was a victory of the military ideology of self-defense created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of his talented strategy and tactics. At the same time, it was a brilliant fruition of the leader's outstanding leadership art which invariably pushed ahead with revolutionary struggles, iron-willed determination, revolutionary principles which do not shake in any storm, and with a tough revolutionary capability and extraordinary wisdom. [applause]

It was also a remarkable demonstration of the invincible political and ideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of our people and people's army firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a powerful manifestation of the ever-victorious power of the people who stood up for the cause of justice with a firm grasp of sovereignty. [applause] By leading the fatherland liberation war to a brilliant victory, the great leader started the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists--the ringmaster of the imperialists--and developed the national-liberation struggle and anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles to a higher stage. [applause]

Our people's army has always excellently implemented the military self-defense line of our party in perfectly safeguarding the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution, crushing the continuing aggression and new war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at every step. Through implementation of the three major military lines of the party advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's army has grown and consolidated as a modernized army of cadres--each a match for a hundred--and into invincible armed forces. An all-people's defense system, with the people's army at its core, has been firmly established. [applause]

Thanks to the Korean People's Army--the revolutionary armed forces of our party--armed with the great chuche ideology and equipped with modern weapons and military technology, we were indeed able to strike firm counterblows and deliver due punishment when the enemy committed extremely adventurous provocations such as the spy ship Pueblo incident, the EC-121 spy plane incident and the Panmunjom incident. We were able to vigorously accelerate revolution and construction under circumstances in which the enemies continuously risked provocative maneuvers of aggression and war. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people victoriously carried out the complicated and serious two-phase socialist revolution, repelling every hampering maneuver of the enemies. Thus, we have firmly established a most advanced socialist system on this land and turned our country into a socialist industrial state with self-reliant modern industry and a developed rural economy by accomplishing the historical task of industrialization in (24) years. [applause]

Depending on our own resources, materials and power bases, and our own efforts and technology, today our industry is constantly developing at a rapid pace and our rural areas--which have carried out the rural technical revolution under the banner of the rural threes and fully introduced chuche farming methods--have become a powerful grain production base which produces bumper crops every year. [applause]

Through the struggle by our party and people, all cultural backwardness of the obsolete society has been eradicated and a great success has been achieved in socialist cultural construction. Through the implementation of the most superior universal 11-year compulsory education system, the growing generation is being reliably nurtured as reserves for communist construction. Chuche-oriented science, culture and arts are flourishing on a broad scale, and the work of making all members of the society intellectuals is being vigorously pushed ahead. In the flames of severe and arduous struggles of the revolution and construction, our people and people's army were further disciplined, consolidated and shaped, and the political and ideological unity and solidarity of our revolutionary rank and file were formed and made invincible. [applause] This is a great victory our people won in the half-century revolutionary struggle, and a proud achievement which will be shining in the history of our revolution. [applause]

There is no force on earth which can subdue our great and heroic people and revolutionary army, which achieved historic victories in the bloodstained 15-year anti-Japanese struggle and in the 3-year fatherland liberation war, and which have built a powerful socialist fatherland in a brief period in the spirit of self-reliance and through an arduous struggle under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Firmly safeguarding the gains of the revolution under the banner of three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--today our people and people's army are ceaselessly marking new upsurges in all fields of revolution and construction and moving forward toward the victory of the socialist and communist cause with firm conviction. [applause]

Thanks to the independent and just foreign policy of our party and the shining victory our people have achieved in revolution and construction, the international position and dignity of our republic is being daily enhanced and international solidarity with our revolution is being further consolidated. All these proud achievements and great victories which our people and people's army have won for the party and fatherland, braving floods and storms, are entirely a fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

In retrospect, the entire course of our revolution was a series of severe and arduous struggles in which we had to break through great obstacles and trials and to blaze an absolutely unfamiliar path that no one had ever traversed. We had to fight two strong imperialist enemies, and we had to fight against domestic reactionaries and opportunists of various kinds. From a position of being behind others, we had to wage an arduous struggle to attain prosperity and progress at an early date. Although the path of our revolution was rough and difficult, our people and people's army, surmounting all difficulties, were able to carry out revolution and construction without deviation, since we had the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of our revolution. [applause]

By creating the immortal chuche ideology, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the path of our revolution with the rays of chuche ideology and wisely led our people and people's army on the road of victory, personally overcoming all ordeals and trials. Thanks to the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people, long ill-treated and humiliated as a small and weak people, have become a proud people who have defeated two strong imperialist enemies for the first time in history and are moving forward, creating epochal miracles and feats. Our republic has become a powerful, respected and dignified nation which casts brilliant rays throughout the world. [applause]

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we could not think of all the miracles and potential, glory, happiness, lofty dignity and pride that our party, people and the people's army possess. We will forever win victory as long as we have the wise leadership of the great leader. [applause] It is a boundless honor and the greatest happiness for our people and the people's army to carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as our great leader. [applause]

On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, I wish to render deepest appreciation and greatest honor, and convey the boundless loyalty of our people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who personally founded the chuche-oriented revolutionary force, achieved the fatherland's liberation by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle and fatherland liberation war to victory, preserved the nation's sovereignty and endowed our people and soldiers with the greatest glory and happiness. [applause]

Comrades: For the last half century the revolution in Korea has advanced along the road of victory and glory under the banner of the great chuche ideology. However, the great revolutionary tasks of our people are not complete. Half of our fatherland is still under the colonial domination of foreign imperialists. We have the grave revolutionary task of reunifying the divided fatherland and achieving the liberation of the entire nation. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that to reunify the divided fatherland is the earnest desire of the entire Korean people, and it grows more urgent as time passes. The division of our people, who lived throughout history as one folk on the same land, cannot be tolerated in the views of communist ideology and nationalism.

To reunify the fatherland is our people's consistent desire and utmost task. In accord with the principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the government of the republic have put forth numerous proposals which are reasonable, fair and just and can be implemented by everyone, and have made every possible effort to realize these proposals. However, our plans and proposals for independent and peaceful reunification have not materialized due to domestic and foreign splittist schemes. A greater obstacle is being laid in the course of attaining the fatherland's reunification.

That the nation's reunification has not been attained and division still endures after more than 30 years--despite the consistent desire and active endeavors of our people and the progressive people of the world--is entirely attributable to the flunkyist nation-selling forces in South Korea and to the U.S. imperialists' scheme to perpetuate the division of our people. We should frustrate by all means the two-Koreas plot by domestic and foreign splittists and check the permanent division of the people in order to attain the fatherland's reunification.

The matter of successfully carrying out the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland involves putting an end to the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialists and eliminating the military confrontation between the North and South. The U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea and their aggressive schemes are the major hindrances blocking Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and are the main factors aggravating tension and heightening the danger of war in our country.

From the first day of their forcible occupation of South Korea, interfering in Korea's domestic affairs the U.S. imperialists blocked in every way the reunification of our nation. Making South Korea their military stronghold, the U.S. imperialists have consistently pursued aggressive war schemes with the vicious intent of maintaining colonial domination by blocking revolutionary forces in Asia and opposing the DPRK. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to permanently divide our country through the two-Koreas plot.

The policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists toward Korea is being steadily pursued, even after Carter's assumption of the presidency, and it is actually becoming more and more provocative and atrocious and reaching an extremely grave stage. U.S. President Carter earlier reiterated that he would withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. forces from South Korea in a short period of time. However, as time passes it is becoming clear that his words are inconsistent with his deeds. Rather than trying to withdraw nuclear weapons and all aggressive forces from South Korea in accordance with the original pledge, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces behind the screen of troop withdrawal, increasing military aid for the South Korean puppet clique and frantically staging war commotions.

The South Korean-U.S. joint operational exercise which the U.S. imperialists staged last March by mobilizing more than 100,000 troops and numerous modern lethal weapons, including various kinds of equipment with nuclear capability, clearly revealed the maneuvers of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists which are being daily intensified. This recent South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise which the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet forces staged by mobilizing all branches of the service was a lunatic war commotion aimed at launching an actual attack against the northern half of the republic from the land, air and sea and was part of the strategy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, who plan to reinforce the tripartite military alliance between themselves, Japan and South Korea.

The lunatic military exercise commotion staged by the U.S. imperialists also disclosed that the aggressive nature of imperialism cannot change, and that there is not a bit of change in the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists, who plan to permanently occupy South Korea as a military base. Facts show that the troop withdrawal plan clamored about by the U.S. imperialists is, after all, nothing but a smokescreen to placate world public opinion and to conceal their provocative maneuvers for a new war of aggression to be risked in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are clamoring that their new war preparation maneuvers are to counter the so-called threat of southward invasion, to maintain a balance of power and to honor their commitment toward the South Korean puppet clique. However, they cannot conceal their real intention with such fallacies and deception. As is known to everyone, a threat of southward invasion cannot exist nor does it exist in Korea, and what is daily growing is the threat of northward invasion.

The new war preparation maneuvers risked under the signboard of troop withdrawal prove that the Carter administration, like its predecessors, pursues not peace but war, not reunification but the division of Korea. The current U.S. ruling circles clamor about so-called protection of human rights, but they are actively supporting unprecedented violations of human rights in South Korea so as to maintain the colonial ruling system in South Korea and repress the daily growing desire for reunification of the fatherland and the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle.

Today in South Korea, which is under the domination of the U.S. imperialists, political freedom and rights of the people are completely downtrodden and a tragedy continues in which numerous democratic figures and innocent residents demanding democratization of the society and the fatherland's reunification are imprisoned and executed. As long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot be freed from the current misfortunes and ordeals, the dark cloud of war cannot be dispelled in our country, and the fatherland's peaceful reunification cannot be attained.



The Japanese reactionary force is also actively joining the U.S. imperialist war aggression and blocking the fatherland's independent peaceful reunification. While dreaming of the recovery of their former position in Korea, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are scheming to prolong the occupation of South Korea by the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, they are militarily and economically shoring up the South Korean puppets and further intensifying collusion with them.

With the encouragement of the U.S. and Japanese masters, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is more frantically pursuing the road of treachery, division, fascism and war. Talking about simultaneous entry into the United Nations, cross-recognition, and so on, with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, the traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is desperately scheming to create two Koreas, while clinging to outside forces in a cowardly manner, and is hellbent on preparing for a new war, trumpeting belligerent slogans such as "All-out security" and "Crush the enemy at the initial stage of war."

Because of the (two-Koreas scheme), nation-selling treachery and reckless playing with fire by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, South Korea today has become a powderkeg filled with mass-destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and an extremely dangerous spot in which a nuclear war can break out at any moment. Attempting to provoke a new war, the fascist Pak Chong-hui clique is, under the slogan of anticommunism, strengthening fascist oppression of the South Korean people more than ever before. In a design to once again obtain the puppet presidency this year, it is especially desperately trying to wipe out all social and political elements that do not suit its taste.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a heinous war maniac trying to drive our people and the people of the world into the holocaust of a nuclear war--a vicious splittist trying, hand in hand with outside forces, to obstruct national reunification and to permanently divide the country. The clique is a cruel fascist puppet which has turned South Korea into a place where democracy is in ruins and where violations of human rights are unparalleled in history.

Because of the criminal two Koreas plot of the domestic and foreign splittists, including the U.S. imperialists, and their frantic schemes to provoke a new war, the danger of permanent national division is increasing and a tense situation which may lead to war at any moment is being created in our country. Under these circumstances we cannot think of our fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification without the withdrawal of aggressive U.S. forces from South Korea and the elimination of military confrontation between the North and the South. All facts once again prove the justness of our assertion that practical conditions for the preservation and consolidation of peace in our country and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification will be met after U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, troop strength of the North and South is reduced to 100,000 or less, the reinforcement of equipment and military buildup by the North and the South are halted, and the introduction of weapons and military equipment from foreign countries stopped. [applause]

The United States should discontinue the reckless war rackets against the trend of the times and the two Koreas plot designed to keep our country divided indefinitely, withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all its weapons of destruction, including nuclear weapons and aggressive troops, and take its hands off Korea. [applause]

If the U.S. imperialists try to frighten our people or obtain something by means of aggression and war, wielding nuclear weapons, it is an anachronistic illusion. They should be clearly mindful that if a new war breaks out in Korea, they will suffer a heavier defeat than in the past war, falling into an inextricable pit. The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters should stop dancing to the tune of U.S. imperialism, following its aggression against Korea, and refrain from hostile acts obstructing Korea's reunification and encouraging the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. The fascism, war schemes and violations of human rights which are rampant in South Korea under the protection of outside forces should be promptly stopped, the fascist yusin dictatorship should be abolished and the democratization of society should be realized.

If the domestic and foreign splittists, including the U.S. imperialists, persist in the scheme of fabricating two Koreas, pursuing a policy of division and war disregarding the denunciations of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people, the fascists will not avoid their deserved punishment and will meet only a heavier defeat. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique should not take as a sign of weakness our assertion that the North and the South should reunify the country peacefully, without resorting to force of arms, and should act with discretion. Our people and the people's army soldiers, who have always responded to enemy aggression and provocation with stern action, are carefully watching the movements of the enemies, maintaining a high revolutionary vigilance. Our people have no intention to provoke anyone first, but we will not allow anyone to even slightly violate our sovereignty and dignity. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges keep aggravating the situation and dare start a war in Korea, paying no heed to our repeated warnings, all our people and people's army soldiers will thoroughly annihilate the aggressors. [applause]

Our people's struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and for the fatherland's reunification receives great support and sympathy from the people of the world, and the international solidarity movement for our revolution is being daily expanded and strengthened. We cherish the support of the people of the world for our people's struggle and recognize our expression of militant solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces as an important factor in achieving the fatherland's reunification. (?) extend deep thanks to the people of the socialist countries, the people of newly-emerging countries and all the progressive people of the world for their positive support and encouragement to our cause of national reunification, and express the belief that they will continue to have firm solidarity with our people's struggle. [applause]

Korea should not be divided into two, but surely should be reunified in order to develop as a single state. We will not tolerate any scheme whatsoever to fix national division; to fabricate two Koreas. Matters regarding our country's reunification are, by any definition, internal affairs of the Korean people. Accordingly, they should be solved independently by our people themselves on the basis of democratic principles and through peaceful means. The Korean people, long renowned for their independence, high patriotism, unity and strong fighting spirit, are a wise and courageous people who can solve their internal affairs by themselves. The Korean people, who are vigorously marching along the single road of independent national reunification, holding high the three major principles and five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will frustrate and crush the domestic and foreign splittists' two Koreas plot and new war provocation schemes and surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification. [applause]

Comrades: Our revolution, which has traversed the difficult and honorable road of struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is today approaching a new turning point. Lying ahead of our people is the new task of triumphantly implementing the Second 7-Year Plan and achieving, at the earliest possible date, the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that since we are still on the road of revolution, we should not be carried away by achievements already scored. All party members and working people should reject idleness and relaxation and should effect continuous advances and continuous innovations--working, learning and living in a revolutionary manner at all times and places. A decisive guarantee of victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work is the firm organization of the chuche revolutionary force. We should first of all firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system in the entire party and society and strengthen in every way our revolutionary ranks. The entire people and the people's army soldiers should further firmly arm themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology and fully display the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the leader's teachings and party policies at all times and places.

Firmly cherishing national pride and confidence in carrying out the revolution, cherishing the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as leader, we should hold him in as high esteem as the anti-Japanese fighters did in the past and should firmly preserve rock-firm unity in our revolutionary ranks.

To inherit the immortal revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to brilliantly embody it is a firm guarantee of our revolution's endless advances and permanent victories. All party members, working people and people's army soldiers should strenuously defend and preserve our party's honorable revolutionary tradition, making it shine throughout the ages, and continuously hold high militant slogan of production, study and livelihood in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units. They should actively instill in themselves the noble fighting spirit, methods and revolutionary style displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, thoroughly embodying them in their work and livelihood.

All working people should effect endless innovations in all sectors of the national economy, further vigorously accelerate the all-out movement to occupy the heights of the new prospective plan, solve difficult and complex problems arising in socialist construction by themselves and bravely overcome all sorts of trials and difficulties that confront them, highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, continuously holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, we should effect new upsurges in all fields of revolution and construction and further strengthen our revolutionary force politically, economically and militarily. We should heighten revolutionary vigilance against the schemes of the imperialists and their stooges to provoke a war of aggression, and should be fully prepared to deal a destructive blow to the aggressors if they really pounce on us.



Officers and men of the people's army and the people's constabulary should actively mount combat training with a vigilant attitude, as if mobilized, and without fail observe their duty regulations so as to brilliantly carry out the 5-point policy for strengthening combat capability and, thus, continuously strengthen the combat capability of the military units and complete combat preparations. The military and the people should bring into full play the great tradition of unanimity between them--in which all soldiers actively help the people and the entire people sincerely support the people's army--and thus unite as one so as to firmly support and protect the socialist fatherland. The Korean people, as they have thus far, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology and the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, will continue to vigorously struggle--in solidarity with people in socialist countries, people of the nonaligned countries and people of the world who support independence--against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the great cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism. [applause]

Our people and our people's army who struggle for a just cause under the illustrious and experienced leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are invincible, and there is no power that can obstruct our majestic march. [applause] Our people's future is a brilliant one, and our victory is certain. [applause] Let us all firmly unite under the guidance of the party Central Committee lead by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and more vigorously struggle to carry out the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the glorious revolutionary cause of chuche! [applause]

Long live our party's and our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]  
Hurrah to the 46th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army!  
[applause]

#### Officials at Meeting

[Editorial Report SK] Pyongyang KONA in English at 0347 GMT on 26 April lists those present on the platform at the 25 April central report meeting when General So Chol spoke as follows: "Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, O Chin-u, So Chol, Kim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong, Kye Ung-tae, Chong Chun-ki, Kang Song-san, Kim Man-kum, Kim Hwan, Ho Tae-sok, Yun Ki-pok, Pyon Chang-pok, Chon Chang-chol and Chong Tong-chol, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, generals of the people's army, heroes of the republic and model soldiers" as well as Sin Sang-tae, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

#### KIM MAN-KUM SPEECH AT 26 APRIL RALLY FOR GUYANESE

SK280720Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1239 GMT 26 Apr 78 SK

[Speech by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, at a 26 April rally at Pyongyang Gymnasium welcoming a Guyanese party and government delegation--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and Madam Viola Burnham; Esteemed guests from Guyana; Esteemed comrades and friends: It is a boundless honor and the greatest joy that we are holding today this grand mass rally, with the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to welcome Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the leader of the Guyanese People's National Congress, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and our people's close friend, and also to welcome Madam Burnham and other Guyanese guests. [applause]

I would first like to extend a most cordial welcome, in the name of the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and Pyongyang citizens, to the friendly delegates from the Guyanese National Congress, who have come from far away across the ocean from Latin America, possessing warm friendship for our people. [applause] I would also like to convey through you, the Pyongyang citizens' and the Korean peoples' warm, fraternal greetings to the citizens of Georgetown and the people of Guyana. [applause]

That your president paid a visit to our country last year and the comrade prime minister came to see us at this time, clearly shows how much you cherish friendly relations between our two countries. [applause]

Your visit to our country is a significant event, conducive to developing friendly and cooperative relations between the people of our two countries in a new and higher stage. It manifests the support extended by the people of the nonaligned countries to us, who are standing together on the common front against imperialism. [applause]

Friendly relations between the Korean and Guyanese people have been further strengthened and developed since esteemed Comrade Forbes Burnham came to power. As a first step in developing relations between our two countries, the esteemed comrade prime minister took action to establish diplomatic relations between our countries and extended support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

Your sentiments of true friendship toward the Korean people were clearly shown by your expression of indignation at the enemies and [words indistinct] when Korean, Guyanese and Cuban citizens fell victim to the crash of a Cuban aircraft in 1976, which was (?caused) by a mean conspiracy of the imperialists. The Korean people are very pleased to have a comrade-in-arms like the Guyanese people in the common struggle against imperialism. [applause]

Our people highly respect Comrade Prime Minister Forbes Burnham as a most brilliant figure who has built a rainbow bridge of friendship between the people of our two countries. [applause] Today the Guyanese people, under the correct leadership of their outstanding comrade prime minister, Forbes Burnham, are firmly maintaining independence and vigorously marching toward socialism. A decisive turning point in their struggle for the construction of a new society was the declaration of the nation's independence and the founding of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana by the comrade prime minister. [applause]

The Guyanese people [words indistinct] led by the comrade prime minister have achieved national unity, crushed the repeated intrigues of the imperialists and their stooges (?trying to destroy and overthrow the government), and have struggled to construct a new society of independence and prosperity, following the line of constructing a unique and cooperative socialism.

The Guyanese Government has set up the Central Cooperative Union and [word indistinct] to develop (?agriculture), nationalized imperialist monopoly businesses to develop industry and has taken the epochal measure of promulgating a 200-mile economic sea zone to firmly defend its sovereignty. As a result of the rapid development of education, culture and health work, a new dawn is breaking in Guyana, where ignorance and poverty were once dominant.

The Guyanese Government is actively carrying out the nonaligned policy, supporting the world oppressed people struggling against imperialism, West European colonialism and racism, and trying to strengthen unity and cooperation with people of the newly-emerging countries, including the Caribbean states. As a member of the Consultative Council of Nonaligned Countries, the Guyanese Government is making contributions to strengthen and develop [words indistinct]. The changes taking place in Guyana today are the direct product of esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's unique line and outstanding leadership. [applause]

The Korean people respect the comrade prime minister as the brilliant leader of the Guyanese revolution, highly appraising Latin American (?efforts) against imperialism. [applause]

The reality in Guyana clearly shows that under the leadership of the outstanding (?comrade prime minister), the ability to pioneer one's destiny by oneself, as true masters of the country is unlimited. Expressing firm solidarity with the Guyanese people who are courageously struggling for the construction of a new society on the principle of self-reliance, defeating all sorts of tactics and destructive schemes of the imperialists, the Korean people sincerely hope the Guyanese people will achieve greater successes and rally firmer around esteemed comrade Prime Minister Burnham. [applause]

Respected guests: The Korean and Guyanese peoples, although they are geographically distant, are very closely linked with each other because of the identity of their past positions and their just struggles against imperialists and for sovereignty. They have become intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers through these practical struggles.

Our people have turned our country, which was once backward, into a socialist industrial state with a solid self-reliant national economy, splendid national culture and a powerful self-defense capability in a historically short period of time. [applause] This is a fruition of the brilliant embodiment of the immortal chuche ideology which has been achieved under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

During his stay in our country, the respected comrade prime minister has highly lauded the immortal chuche ideology that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song originated and the leader's (?revolutionary spirit), and has extended warm congratulations concerning the achievements won in revolution and construction in our country. [applause]

Now, we have become even more convinced that we will surely be victorious in our socialist construction and in carrying out the great task for the fatherland's reunification, with the support and encouragement of the world's progressive peoples. [applause]

Today, domestic and foreign splittists are scheming even more atrociously to perpetuate the division of our country as two Koreas and ignite a new war. However, we will check and crush every criminal conspiracy and scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and surely achieve the great cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of our nation. The United States must halt its intervention and maneuvers for a new war against Korea and immediately and completely withdraw from South Korea all its aggressive forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The Guyanese Government firmly opposes the two-Koreas scheme of the splittists in the international community and is conducting activities in support of our people's struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. We consider precious this sincere support and encouragement and express deep appreciation to Prime Minister Comrade Burnham, the Guyanese People's National Congress, the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Guyanese people. [applause]

The Korean and Guyanese peoples are vigorously advancing hand-in-hand along the road of sovereignty and socialism. This completely reflects the historical currents of contemporary times.

Today, the Latin American peoples are waging a more vigorous struggle to oppose imperialist domination and intervention and to defend their nations' sovereignty, [word indistinct] and natural resources. We express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Latin American peoples. [applause]

We also express firm solidarity with the Asian peoples who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of their nations and the construction of new societies; with the Arab peoples who are fighting against imperialism and Zionism and for the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people and territorial integrity; and with the African peoples who are struggling for the complete liberation of the entire continent from colonialism and racialism. [applause]

Holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, our people, as they have done in the past, will wage a more persistent struggle in solidarity with the peoples of the socialist nations, in solidarity with the peoples of the nonaligned nations and in solidarity with all the peoples of all world who support independence, and building a world without imperialism, exploitation or plundering, into an independent, flourishing new world. [applause]

Our people who deem precious the friendship and solidarity with the Guyanese people, will gallantly move forward hand-in-hand firmly with the Guyanese people in the sacred struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence. [applause]

Long live the invincible, fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guyanese peoples! [applause] Long live the unity of the world's people who support independence! [applause] Long live the Cooperative Republic of Guyana! [applause] Long live the outstanding leader of the Guyanese people, Comrade Burnham! [applause] Long live the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

#### Text of Burnham Speech

OW261651Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1626 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham made a speech at a Pyongyang mass meeting held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on April 26 in welcome of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Follows the full text of the speech:

Most esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; dear comrades and friends gathered here today:

The visit of the delegation headed by me from the People's National Congress and the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana is the realisation of a long felt desire to see the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a land famed for its natural beauty, remarkable for the industriousness of its people, and renowned for the outstanding leadership of your great leader and our friend, Comrade Kim Il-song.

We bring to you, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the heroic people of Korea, warmest greetings from the People's National Congress and from the government and people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The president of our republic and our party officials and government ministers who have visited Pyongyang before me have expressed in the most glowing terms their praise and admiration of the beauty of this country and of the great progress which has been evident in the political, cultural and economic fields.

The developments which have taken place under the wise guidance of your great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is ample proof of the vitality of Marxism and the value of the application of that philosophy to the special needs of each country. Here in Korea it has led to the brilliant *chuche* idea. The validity of the *chuche* idea clearly extends beyond the territorial boundaries of Korea. Its main principles of self-help and self-reliance and of dependence upon one's own people and one's own resources for the creation of a progressive economy and a socialist society are factors which have relevance for other developing countries which have an urgent need to lay solid foundations for economic well-being and development.

Your indomitable spirit, your national self-respect, your pride in achievement, and your fearless determination to defend the interests of Korea undoubtedly derive from your understanding of the *chuche* idea, and from your confidence in the correctness of that idea. Anyone who witnesses the revolutionary zeal of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their enthusiasm for constructing their socialist state can readily understand why all the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so fervently wish for continued peace.

You have a beautiful country with a long history. By your efforts, under the guidance of your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, you are making your country more beautiful every day. People who love beauty also love peace. You are engaged with all your energy in transforming your economy and society. Indeed, you are doing so with *chollima*-like speed. We have seen what a strong economy you are building. We are convinced that the Korean People, preoccupied with the mighty tasks of rapid economic construction set out in the Second Seven-Year Plan, are too busy to have any aggressive intentions toward anyone.

The reunification of Korea, the burning question in the minds of the Korean people, is a matter on which all progressive people must look with sympathy and understanding. The peaceful reunification of the country is in the interest of the Korean people. We have followed the discussions which took place between North and South and have studied the proposal made by your great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We believe that these proposals, which stress reunification with peace, provide a basis for promoting reunification. We have in the past staunchly supported every initiative to promote reunification and we do so today, and you can count upon us to continue our steadfast support in the future until the great and heroic Korean people are once again a united nation in a united country.

We have travelled thousands of miles to visit this great land of yours, although we are far from you in a geographical sense. Because of our objectives, our philosophy and the steps we have been taking to transform our society, we are very close to you in spirit. Guyana broke the chains of colonialism and became an independent nation in 1966 under the leadership of our revolutionary party, the People's National Congress. Since independence, Guyana has taken a firm stand against all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. We have always energetically supported peoples under colonial administration who have been struggling to be free.

Guyana has been a longstanding member of the nonaligned movement. We have taken an active part in supporting the just cause of liberation movements and have assisted in bringing them close to the nonaligned movement, we have worked assiduously to enlarge the movement and to strengthen its firm stand against imperialism and all forms of colonial domination. We are resolutely opposed to outside interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

At this time of world crisis brought about by the imbalances and unjust relations inherent in the existing world economic system, we must all work for a new international economic order which gives justice to big and small countries alike, and which removes the gross inequalities in terms of trade between the producers of primary products and the producers of manufactured goods. At the next summit meeting of the nonaligned conference, which will be held in Havana, Cuba, next year in 1979, we look forward to working closely with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to further these just causes.

Since independence we in Guyana have nationalised all the major industries in our country, including bauxite and sugar, and have thereby freed our country from foreign economic domination. Today the state, on behalf of the people, owns and controls over 80 per cent of the economy. Our country is rich in natural resources. Our agriculture is developing rapidly. We are exporters of rice and sugar to many parts of the world. But we need to diversify and increase our agricultural output by the more rapid introduction and effective use of scientific techniques and modern technology.

In this regard, we are keenly interested in your agricultural practices, methods and technology and the outstanding achievements which you have had to date, holding aloft the banner of your great leader's theses on the socialist rural question. We will pay particular attention to the further development of your agriculture as outlined in the Second Seven-Year Plan. We know you will succeed, and we hope to learn and benefit from your success.

In the resolute pursuit of our objective to restructure our society on the principles of socialist justice, we abolished all fees and charges for medical services for the people, we have also established a system of free education for our children from nursery to university.



The social and economic transformation now taking place in Guyana is in keeping with firm guidelines laid down at recent congresses by our party, the People's National Congress, for creating a solid foundation for the establishment of socialism in our country. In all this we are following a course in many ways similar to yours.

Our ideas of self-help, self-reliance and our emphasis on the importance of man closely mirror the principles of the chuche idea. This is hardly surprising. In both countries we recognise the inescapable truth that the development we must rely on the people and that the people must be imbued with the spirit of self-help and self-reliance. Our own programme of development based upon the slogan, "Feed, clothe and house the nation." will, I am sure, be fully understood and appreciated by you.

Taking into account our historical background, the structure of our economy and the cultural patterns of our people, we have called our republic the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and we have identified the cooperative as the most effective vehicle for the successful transformation of Guyana into a socialist state.

Our party, the People's National Congress, has friendly and constantly-improving relations with the Workers Party of Korea. At our last biennial congress, the Workers Party of Korea in a spirit of friendship accepted our invitation and sent two representatives who brought fraternal greetings from your party to ours. The party and the Guyanese people highly appreciated this expression of solidarity. We are confident that our visit now and the discussions and conversations we have had will further strengthen relations between our parties and our people.

It would not be right for me to conclude my remarks without saying how greatly my delegation and I have been impressed with Pyongyang. It is indeed one of the most beautiful cities of the world. Since it is still in the course of reconstruction and is being improved daily, one finds it difficult to imagine that any city will be more beautiful when Pyongyang has been fully rebuilt. Truly it can be said that to have travelled in the world and not to have seen Pyongyang is not to have travelled at all.

But Pyongyang is not the only city we have visited in Korea. We have had the honour and privilege of visiting the great industrial city of Hamhung. From all that we have seen, read and heard, we know that these two cities reflect the vibrant economic, social and cultural activities and the zeal in striving for excellence which characterise every city and village throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This remarkable spirit of chollima which pervades the whole country is a tribute to the correct leadership of your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to your own enthusiasm, hard work, commitment and unswerving loyalty.

I wish also to remark on the extraordinarily high artistic and cultural standard which have been achieved as a result of the conscious policy to develop the culture of the people. It is clear that the masses are the creators of cultural values and active participants in the nation's cultural life. How vastly different is this from the situation in capitalist societies in which culture tends to be monopolised by an elitist few who hand down cultural values to the masses and relegate them to the status of spectators of cultural activities.

The cultural performances which we have seen here are equal in some cases to the best in any part of the world. We find it difficult to express in words our high appreciation of the technical skill, the artistic beauty and indeed the magnificence which were such an essential part of the cultural performances we witnessed. What was particularly impressive was the fact that every performance, whether it was an opera, acrobatics or a mass gymnastic display, tastefully combined artistic beauty with a relevant and easily understood ideological message.

We have learnt much from our short stay in your country and we know that there is much more we can learn from you. This visit has been of immense value to us and has given us many lessons which we will take back to our own country. In the spirit of socialist solidarity and revolutionary friendship, we express our thanks to the great and esteemed leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the workers party, the government and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Long live the revolutionary friendship between the People's National Congress of Guyana and the Workers Party of Korea. Long live the friendship and solidarity between the people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### Economic-Scientific, Trade Agreements

SK280404Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on cooperation in fisheries between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana [CRG] were signed in Pyongyang on April 27.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife were present at the signing ceremony.

Present there on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and his wife, and Yi Chang-son and other personages concerned. Present at the ceremony on the Guyanese side were Sase Narain, speaker of the National Assembly, and his wife; D. Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives; H. O. Jack, minister of energy and natural resources; M. Shahabuddeen, minister of justice and attorney general; O. Clarke, minister of state and regional minister of East Berbice Region; and John Carter, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CRG to our country, and his wife and others.

The agreements were signed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, authorised by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by D. Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives, authorised by the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.



## Technical-Cultural Exchange

SK280405Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--An accord on technical cooperation and a plan for cultural exchange for 1978-1979 for the implementation of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana [CRG] were signed in Pyongyang on April 27. The accord and the plan were signed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, authorised by the Government of the DPRK, and D. Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives, authorised by the Government of the CRG. Present on the occasion on our side were personages concerned and on the Guyanese side were some members of the party and government delegation of the CRG.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE LEADER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK280340Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met His Majesty Bokassa the First at the airport. Amid the rising cheers of thousands of welcomers the great leader firmly shook hands with the emperor as he alighted from the plane.

A grand welcome function for His Majesty Bokassa the First was held at the airport. After the function the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Majesty Bokassa the First got into a car and headed for city proper. Hundreds of thousands of citizens of the capital carrying flags of Korea and the Central African Empire and flowers in their hands enthusiastically welcomed the guests along the streets.

## NODUNG SINMUN Editorial

SK280434Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--Papers here today warmly welcome an official visit of His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, to our country on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial headed "We Warmly Greet a Mission From the Central African Empire" says: The visit of His Majesty Bokassa the First to our country marks an epochal milestone in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations forged between Korea and the Central African Empire, deepening understanding and trust and strengthening friendship between the two peoples. This will contribute to strengthening the unity and cooperation and consolidating and developing the bonds of friendship between the Korean and African peoples who are advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

The editorial goes on: The Central African people, who achieved the independence of the country through a protracted struggle against the colonialists have made big successes in the struggle for consolidating the political independence of the country and developing its national economy under the energetic leadership of Emperor Bokassa.

The "Bokassa operation" carried on by the Central African people plays an important role in carrying out the third five-year plan--increasing the economic power of the country and stabilising the people's living.

Pursuing the policy of non-alignment externally, the Central African Empire develops friendly relations with countries of the three continents building a new life and with the socialist countries, says the editorial.

Referring to the development of the relations of friendship between Korea and the Central African Empire, the editorial continues:

Both the Korean people and the Central African people have been subjected to colonial slavery in the past. But today they are advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence. This commonness brings the two peoples close to each other and unites the two countries with the firm bonds of friendship.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are growing stronger and developing with each passing day. The visit of the mission of the Central African Empire to our country is its vivid demonstration.

The leaders of the government and the people of the Central African Empire speak highly of the successes made by our people in the revolution and construction, by embodying the immortal chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They also express understanding and sympathy for the struggle of our people for the independence and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people support the progressive policies pursued by the Government of the Central African Empire and wish her people new success in the future struggle for the defence of the sovereignty of the country and for its prosperity and development.

The editorial further says: It is a reliable guarantee for checking and frustrating the manoeuvres of the imperialists and achieving the victory of the common cause that the non-aligned countries unite, support and cooperate with each other.

The strengthening and development of the friendly relations between Korea and the Central African Empire, both member nations of the non-alignment, fully conforms to the interests and desires of the two peoples and contributes to increasing the might of the non-alignment as a whole and further accelerates the victory of the people's common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Our people, who value the friendly relations with the Central African people will continue to strive actively for their development and strengthening.

NODUNG SINMUN FAILE PDY DELEGATION'S VISIT

SK280446Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--Papers here today warmly welcome the visit to our country of a party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front political organisation and prime minister, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

In an editorial headlined "Goodwill Mission of Democratic Yemeni People," NODONG SINMUN says: The visit to our country of the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is an important occasion in further developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

It will contribute to strengthening the unity and cooperation among the peoples of the non-aligned countries who advocate independence and to promoting the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause. Since they put an end to the 129-year long colonial rule and achieved the country's independence in 1967, the Democratic Yemeni people have made big successes in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the fulfillment of the national democratic revolution and are advancing toward socialism under the correct leadership of the United National Front political organization, repulsing the sabotages and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists, the editorial notes, and says: Our people warmly hail the successes made by the friendly Democratic Yemeni people in the building of a new society.

Pursuing the policy of non-alignment, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen develops the relations of friendship with the socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin American countries, and actively supports the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the people. Pointing to the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all fields--political, economic and cultural--the editorial goes on:

The Democratic Yemeni people highly appreciate the shining successes made by our people in the revolution and construction by translating the chuche idea into practice under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and support in every way the just struggle of our people to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In the United Nations and other international bodies, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen conducts brisk activities in support of our just stand and denounces the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Such support and encouragement of the government and people of Democratic Yemen greatly inspire our people's struggle to curb and smash the splitting and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference. We express thanks to the party, government and people of Democratic Yemen for this.

In conclusion, the editorial expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean people and the Democratic Yemeni people will constantly grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for the independent development of the country.

CONGO FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 27 APRIL

SH280357V Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--Theophile Obenga, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, and his entourage left Pyongyang on April 27 by plane after winding up their visit to our country.

Flags of our country and the People's Republic of the Congo were fluttering on the flag poles at the airport. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and his entourage were seen off at the airport by Comrade Ho Tam, personages concerned and Samba Oscar, ambassador of the Congo to our country.

During their stay in our country the guests visited a historic site of revolution and exhibition. At Mangyongdae the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation said: Through my visit to Mangyongdae I clearly realized that the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song was simple and kind-hearted from his childhood. He is, indeed, a model of revolutionaries. Through my visit to Mangyongdae, I learned well the virtue, simplicity, courage and firm confidence in the future to be possessed by revolutionaries. Mangyongdae is a holy place of revolution.

#### GENERAL KIM CHOL-MAN HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF KPA

SK280620Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0825 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 April commentary by KPA Col Gen Kim Chol-man: "The Korean People's Army Founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an Ever-Victorious Revolutionary Armed Force"]

[Text] Our people and soldiers of the people's army meaningfully greet the anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Army amid majestic circumstances in which we vigorously wage the all-out campaign to occupy ahead of schedule the lofty heights of the grand Second 7-Year Plan. It has been 46 years since the ever-victorious and iron-willed general and prominent military strategist, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on 25 April 1932 proclaimed to the world the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army--our people's first revolutionary-army--shaking Japanese colonial rule to its roots. The Korean People's Army has firmly followed a militant course full of victories and glory under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and deep concern.

The entire course of [word indistinct] following the time when our people gained their first true revolutionary army is a meaningful history in which the military idea of self-defense and the original line for building the revolutionary army put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were brilliantly embodied and triumphed. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song realized that military capability is one of the basic issues which decide victory or defeat when the revolutionary army won its first victory. He originated the military idea of self-defense for the first time in history, based on the immortal chuche ideology. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's self-defense military concept is a great ideology which most exactly reflects the demands of our time, when the people and the masses emerge as masters of history and explore their own fate with their own strength. It is a programmatic guide to which the party and the state of the working class should always firmly adhere in (?military) theory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly embodied the military idea of self-defense and put forth the lines for building a chuche-oriented revolutionary army at every stage of revolutionary development, thus endlessly strengthening and developing our people's revolutionary armed forces.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army was our people's first revolutionary armed force, newly equipped with arms against the Japanese imperialists. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, victoriously led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and established the glorious tradition of building revolutionary armed forces amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle. This brilliant tradition was passed to our people's army as its stout and deep root, constituting a source of infinite strength to crush any aggressor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a mighty revolutionary force with economic strength suited to Korea's situation after the liberation, to our revolutionary demand and to the people's desire. Thus our people have become a glorious, independent people who possess their own powerful economic strength, and a powerful people who are able to protect all revolutionary gains from imperialist aggression and victoriously carry out the chuche revolutionary task.

Our people's army also smashed the imperialist schemes for division, protected the fatherland with [word indistinct], and supported with force the great revolutionary tasks of our party and people in (?socialist) construction. Our courageous people's army dealt a shameful defeat to the U.S. imperialists when they instigated the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" incident, large espionage aircraft, EC-121 incident and the Panmunjom incident, and courageously demonstrated to the world our people's dignity and honor.

Our people's army has been further disciplined and refined politically, militarily and technically amid the wild storms of the revolution, the severe struggle for independence and fierce gunfire of the battlefields. It has grown into a mighty revolutionary force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the Korean People's Army inherited a brilliant revolutionary tradition of glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, [word indistinct] and possesses ample combat experience. Armed with the unitary ideological system of the party, firmly equipped with modern military science and technology, it has grown as a regular force and is ever-victorious and invincible.

That our people's army has grown as a revolutionary force which can fulfill its glorious mission for the party and fatherland and win victory in any fight against the enemy is entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the boundless fatherly affection of the respected and beloved leader for the officers and men of the people's army. Intensifying among the KPA members the indoctrination of chuche ideology, programmatic indoctrination, indoctrination of revolutionary tradition and class indoctrination, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song prepared all servicemen as genuine revolutionary fighters who will unhesitatingly devote their youth and life for the revolution and for the fatherland and people.

In our people's army the unitary ideological system and traditional good morals and manner of [words indistinct] are firmly established, and all the ranks are united with unitary ideology. This is the source of the invincible strength, political and ideological achievements of our people's army.



The Korean People's Army is a one-worth-a-hundred revolutionary force firmly armed with the creative chuche tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. To properly meet the requirements of the eminent strategic system advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all soldiers have developed military technology and chuche-oriented military science and improved and reinforced their military equipment. They have further strengthened their combat ranks, which possess solid revolutionary spirit, prompt and profound tactics, great physical strength, ace marksmanship and rigid discipline. Thus the people's army has grown into an invincible revolutionary force of proficient and refined combat capability, winning a victory in any fight against the enemy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song trained the people's army and strengthened it politically, ideologically, militarily and technically. He has shown great affection and concern for the men of the people's army, personally visiting various units of the people's army.

Over a long period of time our people and people's army have advanced along the road to victory and glory under the revolutionary banner of the great chuche ideology. However, the great revolutionary tasks of our people have not been completed. Half of our fatherland is still under the colonial domination of foreign imperialists, and we have the grave revolutionary task of reunifying the divided fatherland and attaining total national independence. To reunify the fatherland is the earnest desire of the entire people and the utmost national task. We should frustrate by all means the two-Koreas plot by domestic and foreign splittists and check the permanent division of the people to attain the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date.

Because of the criminal aggression and new war provocation scheme by domestic and foreign splittists, including the U.S. imperialists, tension is being heightened in our country. The South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise which the U.S. imperialists staged recently by mobilizing more than 100,000 troops and numerous modern lethal weapons, including nuclear-capable equipment of various kinds, clearly disclosed that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition to venture another war in Korea and permanently occupy South Korea has not changed, and that the imperialists' aggressive nature will not change. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupy South Korea, the danger of war in Korea cannot be eliminated.

The situation created in our country today calls for sharp and continual revolutionary vigilance by our people and the people's army. Officers and men of the people's army should closely watch all enemy movements, firmly guard their posts without allowing a moment's idleness or slackening, and be totally ready to smash the aggressors a blow if they recklessly challenge us.

Our people, officers and men of the people's army do not want a war, but are not afraid of the war. If the U.S. imperialists venture a war, they will gain nothing from it but defeat and disgrace. The U.S. imperialists should not run amok, and should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons. As long as we have our people's army, which has been trained and disciplined amid the stormy anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has gained ample combat experience, we have a mighty strength to frustrate any aggressive scheme by the imperialists.

All the officers and men of the people's army, firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, should discipline themselves politically, militarily and physically to become one-worth-a-hundred revolutionary fighters, and should more vigorously struggle to achieve the historic task of the fatherland's reunification, and to expedite the final victory of the revolution.



## KCNA SCORES ROK-U.S. RIVER CROSSING EXERCISE

SK280415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialist aggression troops, together with the South Korean puppet army, held a provocative "river-crossing" exercise on the river Imjin-gang in the central western sector of the front on April 27, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Three companies of U.S. imperialist aggression forces and two companies of the puppet army were mobilized in this exercise. What merits particular attention is the fact that the military game was held in the frontline area near the military demarcation line and right after the U.S. imperialists decided to "alter" even their formal plan for the pullback of the U.S. ground force.

The exercise is indicative of the desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and realise the wild ambition to invade the northern half of our republic, using it as a stepping-stone.

## Army Exercises Noted

SK280416Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique recently dragged out a puppet army unit and held a shooting exercise, and bragged that the unit "is in full readiness for war" according to a report. Earlier, the puppets staged an "air-defence demonstration exercise" and artillery exercise at other puppet army units and agitated for war in a similar way.

The war exercises and agitation for war intensified with the 18th anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people as an occasion clearly showing how hard the puppets try to block the patriotic advance of the people at the point of a bayonet.

## BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO GDR--Pyongyang, 19 Apr--A party workers delegation of the KWP headed by Kim Hak-sop left Pyongyang yesterday by plane to visit the GDR. It was seen off at the airport by personage concerned Yi Hwa-son and staff members of the GDR and Hungarian embassies in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW]

GDR DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 Apr--The government delegation of the GDR headed by Egon Hempel, vice-minister of heavy machine and industrial installation construction of the GDR, left Pyongyang yesterday by plane after visiting our country. It was seen off at the airport by personages concerned and staff members of the GDR embassy in Pyongyang. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW]

## PATROL BOAT SINKS DPP 'NAVY BOAT' IN EXCHANGE OF FIRE

SK281130Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The counterespionage operation headquarters has announced that one of our navy ships sank an armed North Korean puppet spy boat at sea off Komun-to Island, South Cholla Province, on the morning of 28 April.

According to an announcement by counterespionage operation headquarters, at about 2330 GMT on 27 April one of our navy patrol boats observed along the southern coast an unidentified 10-ton boat approaching the shore about 15 kilometers northeast of Komun-to Island, Yochon County, South Cholla Province, and ordered it to halt. Ignoring the order, the unidentified boat tried to escape toward the south, opening fire at our ship.

Our navy ship, immediately pursuing the unidentified boat, confirmed that it was an armed North Korean puppet spy boat with several armed spies. After an exchange of fire, the navy ship sank the armed North Korean spy boat at about 0000 GMT on 28 April.

On the spot of the sinking, the navy ship took aboard two dead bodies of dead spies, one North Korean-made rocket, two pistols, food and clothing. The ship is continuing to search the sinking area.

Counterespionage operation headquarters has announced that one of our naval personnel was killed and two wounded in this operation.

The counterespionage operation headquarters believes the spy boat was dispatched by the North Korean puppets to infiltrate armed spies into South Korea. The counterespionage operation headquarters also called on the people to be more vigilant toward communists and to cooperate in counterespionage operations.

## U.S. PREDICTS SOVIETS WILL BRING KAL CREWMEN TO TRIAL

SK280106Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0106 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Apr (HAPTONG)--South Korea has been informed by the U.S. that prospects appear dim for an early release of two crewmen of its commercial jetliner still detained in the Soviet Union, as the Soviet Government plans to bring them to trial on charges of intruding into Russian air space.

The information was relayed to the Korean Foreign Ministry through the American Embassy here Thursday, according to a ministry source. The source said the U.S. State Department told the Foreign Ministry the Soviet Government appeared inclined to charge the pair with violating Russian territorial air space through their negligence.

The U.S. Government, at the request of the Seoul Government, is looking after the interests of the two crewmen detained after their craft crash-landed in northern Russia after being fired on by a Soviet war plane. The captain and navigator were left behind for interrogation on their alleged violation of the Russian air space when the rest of the crew and passengers were repatriated early this week.

The latest U.S. information contradicted an earlier optimistic American prediction that Captain Kim Chong-kyu and navigator Yi Kun-sik would be released in a week's time. The maximum penalty for air space violation under Soviet criminal law is a jail term of one to 10 years and a fine of 1,000 rubles.

## NATIONAL UNIFICATION CONFERENCE ELECTIONS PLANNED MID-MAY

SK280114Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0103 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Apr (HAPTONG)--Elections will be held on May 18 to pick 2,359 deputies to the National Conference for Unification, highly placed government officials said Thursday.

The election day will be officially fixed at a cabinet meeting today and will be announced Saturday with President Pak Chong-hui's approval, the officials said. If the election day is announced as scheduled, they said, candidates for the NCU should register with the election management committee not later than May 4.

The NCU, the nation's supreme representative body created under the constitutional amendment of 1972, chooses a six-year-term president of the republic and acts upon a slate of one-third of the national assembly members nominated by the president every three years. President Pak Chong-hui is concurrently serving as chairman of the NCU.

## COURT TO REVIEW NDP DECISION ON EXPULSIONS

SK280145Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0135 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Apr (HAPTONG)--The worsening internal feud within the opposition New Democratic Party is about to be brought to court with the party's decision to expel 12 dissident activists opposed to the current party leadership headed by Yi Chul-seung.

The legal battle between Yi's followers and his opponents was prompted when the party's disciplinary committee decided Thursday to expel the 12--all of them members of an intraparty group campaigning for the restoration of the allegedly lost opposition mentality--on grounds they harmed the party.

To counter the committee action a spokesman for the group said his side will file a suit by Saturday with the court seeking the annulment of the expulsion decision handed to them by the party panel. He denounced the committee decision as "a violence obliterating the last flickering light of a democratic party and a measure slighting the people and party members." The next move, he went on, will be to seek another court order designed to have the party's rejection of the group's demand for the convocation of a special party convention repealed.

The dissident group has been also planning to file a suit preventing party head Lee and the chairman of the party convention from further exercising their official authorities.

Former party president Kim Yong-sam, leader of the forces opposed to Yi's leadership, sharply criticizing the expulsion decision as "immoral act disrupting the party by undemocratic methods," described it as a political reprisal for their action.

## BOMB EXPLOSION WOUNDS 53 AT MANDALAY FESTIVAL

BK271052Y Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 19 Apr 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 18 Apr--An unscrupulous person threw a bomb in front of the Pale Sanda water festival pavilion on 84th Street between 35th and 36th Streets in Kungyan ward, Mandalay, at 2330 on 15 April while singers and dancers were entertaining the people. The bomb exploded, wounding 55 men and women including three monks, and slightly damaging two jeeps. Of the 53 wounded, 47 are undergoing treatment at the Mandalay general hospital. They are out of danger. Party, council, police and army officials visited the scene and investigated the incident. Police station No 9 is investigating under Section 307.

## CHIN SUPPORTERS OF COMMUNIST INSURGENTS SURRENDER TO ARMY

BK271046Y Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 23 Apr 78 p 4 BK

[Text] Thayet, 15 Apr--Some Chin nationals with big holes in their ears, who have been helping the BCP [Burmese Communist Party] insurgent saboteurs engaged in various subversive activities in the western mountain range, surrendered without arms to the First Strategic Command in Mindon and the forward office of the 44th Infantry Regiment. They are starving because of "Operation Brave Lion" launched by the army. So far, 138 families of 648 men, women and children have surrendered to the army.

The party and council of Mindon township have provided them with living quarters in vacant buildings and rest houses in the town and rations of 2 pyis [1 pyi equals about 1/8 bushel] of rice for each person over 12 years old, 1 pyi of rice for each person under 12 years old, and 1 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 lbs] of salt per family. They have been given jobs in cotton transportation, road renovation and rock moving projects.

## MOSLEM REFUGEES REPORTED EMIGRATING TO BANGLADESH

For Dacca Overseas Service reportage on the influx of Burmese Moslems into Bangladesh, see the South Asia section of the 27 April Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

## CORRECTIONS TO ITEMS ON OPIUM REFINERIES

The item titled "Opium Refineries Seized Near Thai Border," published on page G 2 of the 25 April DAILY REPORT, should be corrected as follows:

Paragraph one, from line two read ...12 April in Loi Lem area, Mong Hsat...  
Same paragraph, line four read ...Kokang insurgent group, Lahu insurgent group, the...  
Paragraph two, line two read ...the border in Loi Lem, Taku, Mae Mao, Mae Hkam, Loi Sam Saw and Mong Yawng...

The item subtitled "Journalists, Diplomats Tour Site," published on page G 3, should be corrected as follows:

Paragraph one, from line one read ...today visited Loi Lem near the Thai-Burmese...  
Paragraph two, from line five read ...staff officer Col Tin Maung Aye; Lt Col Thein Sein of the office...  
Same paragraph, From line seven read ...Chief of the Police Crime Investigation Department Lt Col Aye Lwin, at 0800 this...  
Third paragraph, line one read ...then proceeded to Loi Lem on the Thai-Burmese border...  
Same paragraph, Line four read ...On arrival at Loi Lem village the group...

Penultimate paragraph, line one read ...then proceeded to Lo Hsing-min's camp as well...  
correcting name  
Same paragraph, From line two read ...inside Burma near Bantongder, Pantongkong, and other  
villages...  
Same paragraph, line three read ...On arrival at Lo Hsing-min's camp, colonel of...  
Last paragraph, line one read ...later flew from Loi Lem village by helicopter...

## BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION--The vice education minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Yi Hi-chong, and his entourage, having studied educational activities in Burma, departed by air on the afternoon of 18 April. The DPRK guests were seen off at Mingaladon Airport by Deputy Minister of Education Dr Maung Maung Aye and departmental heads concerned. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Apr 78]

PRC GYMNASTIC TROUPE--A 50-member Kwangtung youth gymnastic troupe from the People's Republic of China headed by (Hua Chai) arrived in Burma on 18 April. The troupe will stay in Burma for 3 weeks. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Apr 78 BK]  
The visiting Kwangtung gymnastic troupe members on 19 April called on Minister of Information and Culture U Mya Maung and Deputy Minister Col Aung Htay at the Ministry of Culture in Rangoon. Also present were Director General of the Fine Arts Department Dr Khin Maung Nyunt and the PRC ambassador to Burma, among others. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO DPRK--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Tha Tun, SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China, to serve concurrently as the SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 24 Apr 78 BK]

## OSLO FORUM HEARS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CAMBODIA

LD251419Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Apr 78 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report on "Cambodia hearing" in Oslo: "Shocking News of Cambodia"]

[Text] I regard the hearings which we have recently held in this country--on Chile, South Africa and now Cambodia--mainly as an act in support of the oppressed and an action on behalf of human rights, said Norwegian Foreign Under Secretary Thorvald Stoltenberg on Friday when he made the opening speech at the "International Cambodia Hearing" in Oslo. Let us not be frustrated if such public opinion campaigns do not immediately produce results. In the longer term I believe that the "hearings" and other expressions of public opinion will have considerable influence.

We must not forget that the human rights issue has been an important source of inspiration in the struggle for individual and national freedom in our century. The feeling for human rights has not been weakened but, on the contrary, strengthened throughout the world in more recent times. In cases in which governments have been forced to admit that existing international cooperation is inadequate, hearings such as this might contribute to insuring that the fate of a people will not be forgotten.

Stoltenberg recalled that under Prince Sihanouk's leadership Cambodia succeeded in keeping out of the main hostilities in Indochina. The coup which overthrew Prince Sihanouk ended this situation and openly introduced war into Cambodian territory. It created an enormous refugee problem both inside and outside the country and provided the basis for the Khmer Rouge takeover in spring 1975. The ending of the war does not seem to have brought peace and security to the Cambodian people, and in the last 2-3 years we have received very disturbing reports about the status of human rights in the new republic of Cambodia.

Cambodia today is a closed country. It has thus been very difficult to obtain basic information about the situation and discover what has happened. The purpose of this hearing is to try to discover the facts. My hope is that the hearing might be able to provide an objective and fair assessment of the prevailing situation in Cambodia, Stoltenberg said.

"Testimony" during two sessions Friday varied in both form and content. Three refugees were questioned by the panel and experts after each had made statements on his experiences in Cambodia. One of them, (Lim Pech Kuon), a pilot under the previous regime (who gained fame by breaking out and bombing the president's palace), made a brief and concise statement, while the other two witnesses--(Pam Moeun), a policeman, and (Kong Samrach), a clerk--gave long, dramatic and emotional descriptions.

(Lim Pech Kuon) obviously originally sympathized with the Khmer Rouge and was with them from 1973 without being directly involved in the movement. Until the fall of Phnom Penh he lived in a camp where he was indoctrinated with Khmer Rouge political beliefs. I well understood their general political policy, he said. The revolution was to take place in two stages: national revolution and democratic revolution. In the latter stage only the working class and the class of poor peasants would be maintained. Other classes were to be "eradicated."

Replying to a question, (Lim Pech Kuon) asserted among other things that he had never heard the Khmer Rouge indicate that they intended to kill all classes except the workers and poor peasants.



It was perhaps more correct to say that, in the Khmer Rouge interpretation, the relics of the classes would be abolished--not eradicated. He also said that he had never seen an execution with his own eyes. When he arrived in Phnom Penh after the Khmer Rouge victory he had seen a number of corpses in the streets, but the corpses were covered, and so he could not see whether they were soldiers or civilians. He made it clear that it was the lack of freedom which made him flee by helicopter. When I was with the Khmer Rouge I was given all I needed in material goods because they needed me, but I had no freedom--no freedom to move, no freedom to visit my family and friends, no freedom to talk or to read.

(Lim Pech Kuon) was not in Phnom Penh when the city fell, but the other two "witnesses" were there and spoke of ghastly executions and cruelty which they had witnessed when the population was driven from the city and later when they stayed in various camps. Thousands of people were killed. Both said that they and their families had suffered much and had been subjected to terrorism and maltreatment in the camps.

Deeply moved, (Moeun) said that his wife and three children were massacred by the Khmer Rouge when the family tried to escape just before they were to be executed. He was saved from the bullets because he was fortunately fell into a brook and then managed to creep away. (Samrach) burst into tears when he was asked what had happened to his family and replied in a breaking voice that he did not know.

Both (Moeun) and (Samrach) made stirring appeals to world opinion to do something to save the Khmer people and give them a decent existence. (Moeun) said that in his opinion a mixed commission of inquiry ought to be set up by neutral countries or great powers to examine conditions in Cambodia.

#### MORE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES ON NATIONAL DAY

[Editorial Report BK/WA] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian on 22 and 27 April broadcast several more congratulatory messages on national day:

At 2300 GMT on 22 April the radio carried greetings from Hungarian President Pal Losonczi and Premier Gyorgy Lazar to Khieu Samphan and Pol Pot, which read: "On the occasion of the national day of Democratic Cambodia, we would like to convey our congratulations to your excellencies and, through you, to the friendly Cambodian people. We sincerely hope that relations between our two peoples will further develop in the spirit of friendship and cooperation. Budapest, 17 April 1978."

A message from Polish People's Republic State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Khieu Samphan said: "On the occasion of the Democratic Cambodian national day, on behalf of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people, I would like to convey my salutations and sincere greetings to Your Excellency and the Cambodian people. I wish Your Excellency the best of health; may the Cambodian people enjoy greatness and prosperity."

At 2300 GMT on 27 April the radio carried greetings from Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, to Khieu Samphan, which said: "On the occasion of your country's national day, on behalf of the Military Committee of National Liberation, the Mali Government and in my own name, I have the great pleasure of conveying to the heroic people of Democratic Cambodia my most ardent and warm congratulations. Our Mali people have followed with sympathy the efforts of the Cambodian people, who have tried to rebuild their country under the wise guidance of their leaders. I ask Your Excellency to accept my most sincere wishes for your own happiness and the glory of the friendly people of Democratic Cambodia. Highest fraternal regards."

## U.S. Marxist-Leninist Party

BK280640Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[U.S. Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Central Committee Chairman (Michael Klonsky's) message to Pol Pot and Nuon Chea--date not given]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation day of Cambodia, on behalf of the U.S. Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, we would like to convey to you--and through you to the entire heroic Cambodian people--our most heartfelt and warm greetings. The splendid 17 April 1975 victory totally smashed the U.S. aggressive war against Cambodia. On this day the laborers and oppressed people in the United States of America, and all the revolutionary people throughout the world, are holding a happy and moving celebration.

Within a short period of 3 years since liberation, Democratic Cambodia has made rapid progress in the fields of socialist construction and national reconstruction and has resolutely and vigilantly defended its sovereignty against all attempts of aggression and invasion. The 17 April 1975 victory clearly proved that, despite the imperialists' weapons and treacherous maneuvers and the attacks of reactionaries against Cambodia, under the correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Pol Pot, the Cambodian people never surrendered. This victory will remain a great subject of study and a great source of encouragement for all revolutionary people everywhere.

The Cambodian people are celebrating the third anniversary of their revolution at a time when they are struggling to heal the scars of destruction caused by the U.S. war and build socialist agriculture and industry. At the same time they are vigorously struggling to defend their independence and territorial integrity which they won through hard battles. The Cambodian people will remain as the steel bulwark of revolutionary unity and a great example for all of us in the socialist revolutionary struggle. Therefore, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation day of Democratic Cambodia, we wish to convey to you, our comrades-in-arms, our salutations and best wishes. May your revolutionary struggle constantly advance by leaps and bounds.

Long live Democratic Cambodia! Long live the great 17 April 1975 victory!

## Other Foreign Associations

BK271237Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the great and wonderful 17 April victory and the founding of our Democratic Cambodia, along with greetings messages from heads of state and foreign ministers, state, party, political and people's organizations of many countries have also sent warm congratulatory messages expressing vigorous support for the just struggle of the KCP-led Cambodian people to defend their country and carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction. Following is a list of congratulatory messages:

1. Congratulatory message from the Korean Solidarity Committee in Support of the Cambodian People's Struggle to the Cambodian-Korean Solidarity Committee;
2. Greetings message from the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions to the Democratic Cambodian Workers' Union;
3. Congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Korean Working Youth League to the Democratic Cambodian Youth Association;

4. Congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League to the Cambodian Democratic Women's Association;
5. Congratulatory message from the Lao Patriotic Women's Association to the Cambodian Democratic Women's Association;
6. Congratulatory message from the Japan-Cambodia Solidarity Association.

## CONFESSIONS OF CAPTURED SRV ESPIONAGE AGENTS

## 'Spy' Officer

BK191053Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[7 April confession by VPA 2d Lt Nguyen Van Be]

[Summary] [Begin recording in Vietnamese with Cambodian translation] "My name is Nguyen Van Be, 24 years old, single, lieutenant, commander of the 1st platoon of the 3d Company, 1st Battalion of the 81st Regiment of the 9th Military Region. I was captured near Poulo Wai Island in Cambodian territorial waters on 9 February. I was born in (Lang Dong) village, Thu Duc district, Gia Dinh Province."

I joined the army in January 1977 and received military and political training for 3 months in a military school in Tay Ninh Province. During my training the instructor taught us about the Indochina federation strategy designed to take over Cambodia. He told me that after the liberation of all Indochina the Vietnamese armed forces must implement a strategy to force all the countries of Indochina into a Vietnamese-dominated Indochina federation. In early February 1978 I was assigned to gather intelligence information in the territorial waters of Democratic Cambodia.

"On the evening of 8 February I reached my boat at (Ong Do) port. I presented my mission order to Nguyen Cong Hoanh who told me that in my boat there was a hand gun and a pair of field glasses. "At 2000 our boat left port for Cambodian waters. We sailed due west all night. That night I reported three times to Phu Quoc Island. At 1100 on 9 February my boat approached Poulo Wai Island. Then I saw through my field glasses a Cambodian ship speeding toward my boat. My team then dropped all the spying equipment and my gun into the water. A few minutes later my team was captured."

## Vietnamese 'Mata Hari'

BK210800Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Station report on 6 March confession by Vietnamese spy Nguyen Thi Ve, captured in Svay Rieng Province--portion recorded]

[Summary] "The Vietnamese enemy has been ballyhooing about its revolutionary and socialist attributes, but in fact its armed forces are most aggressive, expansionist, annexationist, ferocious, fascist, corrupt and evil." The confession by female spy Nguyen Thi Ve captured on 15 January in the vicinity of Prey Popok village, Kompong Chhak district, Svay Rieng Province, clearly shows the corrupt nature of the aggressive Vietnamese forces. Wherever they go they bring perversion and sinfulness. They corrupt the daughters of those who give them shelter. Prostitutes follow them like flies. The senior officers always preach chastity and revolutionary ethics to the lower-ranking soldiers, but in private they indulge in all kinds of depraved activities.

This reflects the true Vietnamese nature, for while outwardly telling everybody that they are not aggressing against Cambodia they have committed numerous criminal acts against it--such as shelling, machinegunning, bombing and infiltrating spies into our territory. They say they have no Indochina federation strategy, but in fact they persist in implementing this design. Our Revolutionary Army and people well know the true nature of the Vietnamese enemy.

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with translation into Cambodian] "My name is Nguyen Thi Ve, age 22. I was born in (Thanh Bac) hamlet, (Thanh Long) village, Chau Thanh district, Tay Ninh Province. After liberation in 1975 I remained a prostitute in Tay Ninh. I was repeatedly reeducated in revolutionary ethics. I was threatened when I asked Vietnamese combatants for money. No longer able to endure the hardships in Tay Ninh, I left that city and returned to my parents' home at (Thanh Bac)."

In July 1977 the (Thanh Long) village chief moved the inhabitants of (Thanh Bac) hamlet to (Thanh Trung) hamlet, (Thanh Long) village. In this hamlet I met a Lieutenant Phat who commanded a reconnaissance platoon, and became his mistress. In November my affair with Lieutenant Phat was discovered and I was taken into custody. As (Phat) was a married man, the officer in charge, Colonel Khuong, threatened to punish me harshly on charges of corrupting a revolutionary cadre. However, he offered to help me if I agreed to sleep with him. I agreed readily. Nevertheless, the colonel did not let it end at that. He ordered me to serve the nation as a spy. He promised me rewards and honors if I carried out my assignments well. I agreed to do whatever he wanted.

"The colonel talked to me about the hardships suffered by the people in Vietnam--of shortages and the lack of good land. He told me Cambodia had a small population and plenty of land. Unlike Vietnam, Cambodia has sufficient food and does not beg for foreign aid. "The colonel also told me it was necessary to force Cambodia into joining an Indochina federation. The KCP is a recalcitrant party. Vietnam must attack and conquer Cambodia. In order to attain this end we must know the locations of Cambodian forces, tanks and artillery units. He said we need Vietnamese agents inside Cambodia to send information to Vietnam.

"He asked me to use my charms to seduce Cambodian cadres and win them over to the Vietnamese side. I hesitated because I had heard people praise the Cambodian forces and cadres for being correct revolutionaries. However, under threat I said I would try my best.

"On 15 January Colonel Khuong ordered me to cross the border with another woman named Nguyen Thi Hoa who was charged with a similar mission. The colonel instructed us to befriend Cambodian revolutionary cadres and become their wives or girl friends and then talk them into betraying the Cambodian revolution and sending information about the KCP to the VCP."

Two soldiers escorted us to the border across Bos Mon village in Svay Rieng province to insure that we really went into Cambodia. When we arrived at a place 2 km from the border near Prey Popok village, Kompong Chhak district, we were arrested by the Cambodian forces.

## MALAYSIAN-THAI FORCES OPEN ANTI-CPM CAMPAIGN

BK2800838Y Bangkok WORLD in English 28 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The combined forces of Malaysia and Thailand early this morning began their suppression against the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] by bombing two strongholds of the CPM in the areas of Bannang Sata district and Betong District, Yala Province, a news report from Yala said this morning.

The suppression forces under the code name "Selamat-Sawatdi" were conducted at Than To village in Bannang Sata district and Bom Namron village of Betong district, where the ground forces of artillery supported by helicopter gunships bombarded the mountainous areas believed to be strongholds of the CPM forces.

The suppression operation is aimed mainly at some 3,000 Communist Party of Malaya guerrillas holed up in the rugged jungled hills just north of the Malaysian border.

The first Malaysian units to join with Thai forces inside Thailand included one infantry battalion and an artillery company equipped with M-105 howitzers, the sources said.

The units were airlifted by helicopters from the Malaysian base at Kroh near the border to an area about 30 miles north inside Thailand, they said.

Some of the Malaysian troops moving into Thailand fought a night battle on Wednesday with a band of communist guerrillas near the border. Reports said one Malaysian soldier was wounded in the clash.

After troops were already combining in the joint suppression operation, Thai Defence Minister Gen Lek Naeomali met Malaysian Home Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie in Kuala Lumpur to discuss the operation.

## VOPT Radio Comment

BK271654Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On 26 April the Kriangsak government sent its defense minister, Lek Naeomali, and a delegation to Malaysia to hold a high-level meeting with the Hussien bin Onn reactionary clique to plan future massive suppression operations against Thai people in the south, despite the fact that Malaysian troops had massacred people in Hat Yai district in early March in the so-called Selamat-Sawatdi operational plan. This meeting was held on 27 April.

By sending its delegation to Malaysia, the Kriangsak government wants Malaysian troops to further trample on Thailand's sovereignty. In the past, Malaysian troops had been allowed to penetrate into Thai territory as deep as Surat Thani Province. It is certain that Malaysian troops will commit even more crimes against people in that region.

The patriotic people will definitely denounce and oppose the Kriangsak government for selling the country's sovereignty to Malaysian reactionaries.



## INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TERRORISM IN SOUTH

BK271140Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 26 Apr 78 pp 2, 3 BK

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has disclosed that communist terrorist activities have decreased significantly, although the terrorists are continuing to carry out ambushes aimed at expanding their influence.

The deputy interior minister added that people in the south are activists who prefer frank talk and hate those who break promises and oppress them. Many have been forced to join the communists. As is known, General Prem said, most communist terrorist leaders in the south are not southerners, but northeasterners who are operating in the south because their plan to gain influence in the northeast is failing because local people in that area have begun to understand what communism really is.

General Prem said he would continue to develop the southern region to insure the well-being of the people. He admitted that certain government practices in the south had pushed some Thai into the arms of the communists.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER REGION

## Communist 'School' Described

BK271820Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Recorded statement by Col San Sipher, commander of the combined task force of the 23d Regiment in Kap Choeng subdistrict of Surin Province, on Thai communist terrorists' "School 81" in Cambodia--date not given]

[Text] School 81 has already produced three groups of graduates. The latest group comprising 83 students completed its course on 17 April. One of the 83 students Sao Soisina, surrendered to authorities with 17 other people. The other people who surrendered had been forced to attend classes at the school, but had just arrived and had not yet begun their study when an instructor of the school led them back to Thailand.

The terrorists have been herding people in the southern part of the northeastern region into their schools. Most of the people are farmers and live in remote areas where government officials cannot provide protection. The terrorists previously used psychological methods in recruiting new students for their schools. However, political operations in that area have failed. Since they cannot persuade the people to support them, they simply force them to go. They also save time this way.

The School 81 course takes about 2 months to complete. The course is composed of military training and political classes or brainwashing procedures.

Most of the people at the school try to escape and return home. According to interrogation of those who have surrendered, the school is being run by Thai terrorists. To the best of our knowledge, the director of this school is codenamed Comrade Satcha. We do not know his real name.

On, the teacher who led the group in surrendering, was given the codename Chom. At the school, he taught a political class and supervised students.



## Military Reports

BK280141Y Bangkok POST in English 28 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] More than 200 villagers have escaped back to Thailand after being given arms and political training at communist guerrilla schools in Cambodia this year, a military spokesman revealed yesterday.

He quoted intelligence reports as saying that Siem, the Cambodia-backed organisation of Thai communists, operated 13 camps in Cambodia for the training of subversives, most of them situated about 10 kilometres from the frontier.

Meanwhile, the director of the combined forces in Kapchoeng district of Surin, Col San Siphon, claimed that Siem was contemplating moving one of its training schools, "School 81" deeper into Cambodian territory due to the high rate of escapees.

One of the 18 recent escapees from School 81 who made it back across the border said he was 1 of the 7 Thai instructors responsible for running the school. The director of the school was identified by Col San as a "Comrade Sajja".

Chief of the Information Office of the Supreme Command Lt Gen Phin Keson said it was uncertain how much, if any, support the Cambodian Government had given to the training camps, and compared the situation to the presence of rebel Burmese groups in Thailand which the government was hard pressed to control.

Gen Phin assured, however, that villagers in border areas would be given greater security as the border police and defense volunteers there had been ordered to boost their forces up to full strength within 1 month.

Leader of the group of escapees, Mr On Kingwong, or Comrade Chom as he was known at the school, said that he had been a teacher in his home town in Sisaket's Khukhan district and had joined the communists about 2 years ago.

However, he had become disillusioned with Siem because its activities were not in accordance with Maoist and Marxist theories and because it contained foreign elements, he claimed.

Meanwhile, students who fled into Cambodia after the October 6 clashes at Thammasat University in 1976 are in conflict with the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) leaders of Siem, another informed source reported.

Most of the students who were trained at "October 6" School reportedly want to leave the jungles to set up a liberated zone in Thai territory bordering with Cambodia, but could not push for it because they had been divided into small groups under the control of Siem's Zone 20.

## Military Official Interviewed

BK281010Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Col Loet Kanitthanakha, deputy chief of staff of the 2d Army Region, granted an interview to journalists on 27 April at Sanam Suapa Building 604. According to him, on 22 April 18 persons, including terrorists of the Siem organization and villagers who had been abducted, gave themselves up to authorities in Ban Sakon, Kap Choeng subdistrict, Surin Province.

The leader of the group, Mr On Kingwong, native of Ban Don Ao, Kanthalak district, Sisaket Province, was formerly a schoolteacher who took to the jungle 2 years ago. He decided to surrender because he did not agree with CPT theories and activities in the lower part of the northeast, he had become disillusioned with the party's theories and also because he saw the sufferings of the people abducted and the cruelty and injustice of the communists.

According to Col Louet Kanitthanakha, On Kingwong was one of the teachers at the School 81, which is an indoctrination and training school for Thai on the Thai-Cambodian border. The school has already carried out training courses for 3 groups of Thai people. A trainee in the most recent training course, was Mr Sao Soisiha, a native of Ban Maeng Mut, Kap Choeng subdistrict, Surin Province. The 16 other people who also surrendered are natives of Ban Non Dindaeng, Lahan Sai district, Buriram Province. They were about to be sent for training at School 81 as the 4th group when they escaped.

They told authorities they felt like they had a new life after giving themselves up, because they are now safe from a most cruel hell. They said they are concerned about Thai people who have not been able to escape from the school. They were pleased at the sincere welcome accorded to them by government officials and the people.

The deputy chief of staff went on to say that the group met with Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and his party during their inspection tour of Surin Province on 23 April. The prime minister, he said, congratulated them on their safe return to their hometowns and asked them to help develop the country. The prime minister also told them they would be allowed to return to their villages to continue their lives after completing rehabilitation. On 24 April, a welcome home ceremony was organized for the group.

Meanwhile, Col San Siphen, commander of the combined task force of the 23d regiment at Kap Choeng subdistrict, told journalists there are 13 schools which provide political and military training for Thai people along the Thai-Cambodian border, from the southern part of the northeastern region down to Trat Province. Some of the schools are located only 10 km from the Thai border. He revealed that School 81 is in Cambodia's Oddar Meanchey Province. Most of the people at this school are from remote areas and had been forced to attend the school.

Lt Gen Phin Keson, director of the joint command center's Information Office, said measures have been taken to prevent Thai people from being forced to attend these schools. He quoted the prime minister as saying during his inspection tour of Surin, that measures must be used most effectively and a special unit would be set up which would be responsible for this problem. In addition, the strength of the Border Patrol Police and defense volunteers in the areas had to be increased. The prime minister, according to Lt Gen Phin Keson, stressed that these measures had to be fully implemented within 1 month.

Lt Gen Phin Keson disclosed that Thailand would also contact Cambodia for the release of Thai people who had been forced or misled into Cambodia.

#### NATION REVIEW CRITICIZES REFUGEE SETTLEMENT POLICY

BK280115Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Apr 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Premier Must Restate Thai Refugee Policy"]

[Text] The report about the long-term policy on Indochinese refugees, including permanent settlement of those who have been stranded here without any prospect of going to a third country, is an egregious blunder since at least one major news agency has picked it up and sent it around the world.

The committee for displaced persons in Thailand should never have considered such a proposal since it is against the firm policy of the government to get rid of all the refugees.

Especially because of the horrendous suffering of the boat people, international concern over Indochinese refugees has increased and at last there is a proposal before the U.S. Congress to alter immigration laws and admit 25,000 refugees annually into the United States. If Thailand is considering permanent settlement for refugees annually into the United States; if Thailand is considering permanent settlement for refugees stranded here, then no country will be interested in taking them. The time to consider such a policy is many years away.

Thailand has enough problems with Indochinese refugees since about 50,000 of them, who came here during the French-Indochina war about 30 years ago, are still here. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, in talks with Prime Minister Kirangsak Chamanan in Bangkok late last year, said his country would consider taking them back, but up to now there has been little progress.

Maj Gen Fuangchaloei Anirutthewa of the Internal Security Operations Command has the right idea when he says that it is unthinkable that Thailand can allow any refugees to be resettled in Thailand. He has also warned that Thailand cannot afford to let other countries make the mistake of thinking that Thailand will be resettling the refugees on Thai soil.

Since some damage has already been done at a time when countries like the United States, France and Australia are liberalizing their policies and allowing the refugees to immigrate to their countries, some clarification should be coming from the highest quarters. Maj Gen Fuangchaloei has done the clarification, but to get proper attention on a world-wide basis it will be necessary for Kriangsak to make a clear statement, making all nations understand Thai policy toward the refugees.

Finding a third country for the refugees should be the highest priority in Thai policy toward the refugees.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees is doing its best, both for the refugees and to ease the burden on the Thai Government. But the problem is that it is a top-heavy organization which continually runs out of money and has far-flung interests. At some stage or other the UN body is going to run out of money and Thailand will be faced with the impossible task of supporting about 100,000 Indochinese refugees--clearly an impossible task.

#### GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING SETTING UP NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY

BK271221Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Apr 78 BK

[Recorded statement by Maj Gen Prakop Charumani, under secretary of state for the Prime Minister's Office and chairman of the National Committee on Radio and Television Stations --date not given]

[Excerpt] [Prakop] The Mass Communications Organization of Thailand, which is a state enterprise, has requested funds to establish a national news agency. The matter is now being considered by the National Economic and Social Development Board. The Mass Communications Organizations wants to operate a national news agency similar to those run by other foreign countries. Generally, this type of news agency prepares news reports, newsreels and photographs and sells them to customers through efficient communications equipment. It must earn enough revenue from selling news to maintain its operation. It should also be able to operate independently in pursuing news so that consumers will trust it. A great deal of money is needed to set up such a news agency and time to develop it. It will also take time for it to be accepted by consumers.

## RADIO CONTINUES TO SCORE CAMBODIAN DUPLICITY ON BORDER ISSUE

BK281021Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Words of the Cambodian Authorities Do Not Square With Their Deeds"]

[Text] Cambodian authorities, including Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary, have recently been saying that Cambodia does not want to provoke disputes with anyone. Ieng Sary has also said that Cambodia wants only to live peacefully within its borders and that all provocations and disputes are the fault of others.

Much evidence refutes such slanderous words. The truth cannot be hidden. The SRV Foreign Ministry document "Facts About the Vietnam-Cambodia Border Question" clearly affirms that since 1975 the Cambodian side has been openly voicing its desire to conquer many parts of the Vietnamese mainland as well as Vietnam's islands and territorial sea.

Since 1975 the Cambodian side has expressed its intentions with bullets. It has stationed large units in the border area and launched various large-scale offensives. Some attacks have involved division-strength forces. The Cambodian side has perpetrated innumerable cruel and barbaric crimes against the Vietnamese people and on a daily basis has slanderously accused the SRV of committing aggression, attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia, pressuring Cambodia into joining an Indochinese federation, and so forth.

Since 31 December 1977, the Cambodian authorities have reacted with indifference to Vietnamese proposals for negotiations to be held in a spirit of fraternity in order to jointly solve the border problem and all the problems concerning relations between the two countries. At the same time, they have been trying to increase tension on the Vietnam-Cambodia border and exacerbate relations between the two countries.

By talking about solidarity and good will, the Cambodian authorities are hoping to deceive world public opinion, which is condemning their crimes and demanding that they negotiate with Vietnam. But people throughout the world are already aware of the Cambodian authorities' maneuvers and crimes against the Vietnamese people.

Public opinion is well aware that the border issue is only a pretext for the Cambodian authorities to undertake provocations against Vietnam. In fact, they initiated this dispute with Vietnam in order to fabricate a so-called "external threat" in order to intensify their suppression of their own people and eliminate revolutionaries and patriots who oppose their erroneous lines.

Their talk of great friendship and good will proves that the Cambodian authorities hold in low esteem world public opinion. The Cambodian authorities must abandon their confusing policy of saying one thing and doing another. They must cease all their attacks. They must sit down and negotiate with Vietnam. The Vietnamese are prepared to listen to all their opinions, if such opinions are truly constructive, sincere and based upon the long-standing ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

This is a yardstick for measuring their sincerity. More deceitful maneuvers will only further unmask these fabricators of imaginary issues.

## AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA CHARGES STEPPED-UP CAMBODIAN INCURSIONS

BK271925Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1515 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, 27 Apr (AFP)--The Vietnamese ambassador in Sri Lanka, Le Bao, charged today that Kampuchean armed forces had stepped up incursions into Vietnamese territory. Mr Mao told a press conference that every week Kampuchean forces under a united command made 70 to 81 incursions and the situation was becoming more and more serious with every passing day.

He accused Kampuchea of not only making incursions across their common border, but also of using mortars to shell Vietnamese villages. He said Kampuchean forces had killed thousands of Vietnamese civilians, raped women and beheaded children and old people.

Mr Bao said the Kampuchean authorities had flatly refused to sit down and discuss proposals made by Vietnam for a peaceful settlement of the border conflict. He said Kampuchea had deliberately provoked border conflicts, systematically and seriously encroaching upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese ambassador declared that the foreign policy of the Kampuchean authorities was aimed at misleading public opinion regarding the "intensified repression of their own people and their purge of revolutionaries and patriots opposed to their present erroneous line". He said Kampuchea's present policy was not in favour of the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea but in favour of imperialists and world reactionaries having [word indistinct] ambition in Southeast Asia.

The ambassador said his government "demands that the Kampuchean authorities, for the sake of the interests of the three Indochinese peoples and the world revolutionary movement, promptly sit down to negotiate for the settlement of the relations and border issue between the two countries.

## STOCKHOLM RADIO REPORTER ON VIETNAM'S VIEW OF CAMBODIAN EVENTS

LD240214Y Stockholm Domestic Service in Swediwh 1700 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Rolf Soederberg report from Hong Kong]

[Text] This report is about Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's former leader, who has been deprived of all political power by the new leaders of Cambodia, although he was a fellow fighter against the U.S.-backed regime during the war in Indochina. Prince Sihanouk is still a force to be reckoned with in Cambodia, say highly-placed politicians in the neighboring country, Vietnam. Rolf Soederberg has spoken to them.

Prince Sihanouk is still in Cambodia, more or less a prisoner, and the revolutionary regime there has sometimes used him to make statements, for instance in January this year, about the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia. According to the Vietnamese source I talked with, this shows that the rulers in Cambodia depend on Sihanouk when they need to gain the people's support. The Vietnamese side believes Sihanouk has many sympathisers and that Lon Nol, the man who organized a coup against Sihanouk in 1973, still has a network of agents working in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese side hopes that the present regime in Cambodia will be overthrown in some way and believes the spark for a coup could come in several different ways, partly by the leaders simply being forced to give up if the country does not function; partly also by the intellectuals, who have been excluded from the cities. A third possibility could consist of pressures from outside, from some other unspecified country.



The Vietnamese side does not want to make statements at all about how many have lost their lives in the economic reorganization process during the past 3 years in Cambodia, when the cities were emptied and practically everyone was sent out to work in agriculture. The Americans tried to count bodies during the Vietnam war, it is said, and that had only limited success. Vietnam has an explanation for the fact that the Cambodian regime evacuated 3 million people from the cities immediately after they took power. They did not trust the people, therefore they were forced to disperse the population. If the intent had only been to save food, other methods could have been used, they say.

The abolition of the monetary system in Cambodia has also a Vietnamese explanation. The regime is afraid of money, for money is something with which people can be bought, and it is implied that the enemies of the regime cannot finance their activities. The fact that the Communist Party did not appear officially until last autumn is explained with the statement that before that the regime was afraid of a reaction by Sihanouk's supporters. Sihanouk's people are not on the side of the (?law), it is stated in Hanoi.

Whether these explanations are correct must remain uncertain, but it may be interesting to see how the [word indistinct] brother, Vietnam, views the situation in the neighboring state.

#### BORDER DEFENSE EFFORTS IN QUANG NAM-DANANG PROVINCE CITED

BK280927Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0530 GMT 25 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Along with organizing and building militia forces in the coastal areas, the Quang Nam-Danang military command is intensively and closely guiding mountainous districts in constantly heightening vigilance and keeping ready to fight and fight well, in order to protect the border under any circumstances.

Presently, 75 percent of mountainous districts are organizing training for 107 hamlet cadres, village military unit leaders and militia and guerrilla platoon and squad leaders. A total of 282 mountain militia and guerrilla members have completed the first phase of their training. In particular, Tra My and (?Hoa Vang) districts have organized training for 250 men and women militia and guerrilla members from border villages.

Through training, these men and women militia and guerrilla members have understood their duties and responsibilities as both an assault force in production and core elements in fighting to protect their localities and defend every inch of the fatherland's border.

Tien Phuoc district has inspected training sessions with live ammunition; trainees have met 78 percent of the training requirements, with 47.5 percent of trainees rated fairly good or good.

#### LE DUAN HOLDS TALKS WITH CHILE'S CORVALAN 27 APRIL

OW271603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today held talks with Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party, now on a visit here.

On the Vietnamese side were Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Board of the party Central Committee; and Hoang Tung, member of the party Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the Communist Party daily NHAN DAN.



On the Chilean side were Sergio Varela, Political Bureau member, and Jose Miguel Varas, Central Committee member of the Chilean Communist Party. The talks were friendly.

#### Art Performance Attendances

OW271605Y Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--An art performance was given here tonight at the municipal theatre under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture and Information in honour of Chilean Communist Party General Secretary Luis Corvalan, his wife and those accompanying them.

The audience included Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Xuan Thuy and Song Hao, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Hoang Tung, member of the party Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the Communist Party daily NHAN DAN; Nguyen Thanh Le, member and deputy director of the Foreign Relations Board of the party Central Committee; Tran Dang Tuyen, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Board of the party Central Committee; Ha Xuan Truong, vice minister of culture and information and president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Chilean People; and representatives of central and Hanoi offices and mass organisations.

After the performance, Le Duan and Luis Corvalan went up the stage and presented the artists with flowers and warmly congratulated them.

#### PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES ALGERIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

OW271601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong received Nourredine Delleci, special envoy of Algerian President Houari Boumediene, during his visit to Vietnam from 21 to 27 April. Present at the cordial and friendly reception were Nguyen Xuan, deputy foreign minister, and Hamid Bencherchali, Algerian charge d'affaires a.i. in Hanoi.

#### VLADIVOSTOK CITY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY XUAN THUY

OW271607Y Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the soviet city of Vladivostok led by first secretary of the city committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union V.E. Safronov has paid a friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Haiphong committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Haiphong people's committee. While here, the delegation exchanged experiences with the host committees and visited economic and cultural establishments in Haiphong and Hanoi. It was cordially received yesterday by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and left here today.

#### POLISH PARTY PROPAGANDA CADRES RECEIVED BY TO HUU

OW271609Y Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the Ideoeducational Work Commission of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee led by its vice chairman Juniewicz has paid a visit to Vietnam as guests of the Propaganda and Education Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation visited the late president Ho Chi Minh's house, exchanged experiences with the host board and toured Ho Chi Minh City and the northern provinces of Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh.

To Huu, alternate Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and director of the board, had a cordial conversation with the delegation on 23 April. To Huu was assisted by his deputy, Hoang Tung. The guests included Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Jozef Puta. The delegation left here today.

#### ARMY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

OW280735Y Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

["Victory Day series: People's Army in Economic Construction"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Apr--Since the Ho Chi Minh campaign, which ended with the liberation of South Vietnam, the people's armed forces have been carrying out two vital tasks at the same time--national defence and economic construction.

Many units of the national and regional armed forces specialise in economic construction, and the units which stand ready for combat have also devoted part of their time to production. Every unit has an officer responsible for productive work, and the General Department of Economic Construction established by a government council resolution handles the work on an all-army scale.

Soldiers are present in almost all economic fields: agriculture, irrigation, forestry, industry, capital construction, communications and transport.

Sappers play an important role in defusing the more than ten million bombs and mines left by the U.S. puppets, and have made almost 100,000 hectares in the southern provinces safe for farmers.

Soldiers have cleared and put under the plough almost 40,000 hectares and shifted 4.5 million cubic meters of earth and rock to build irrigation projects. These include major systems such as the Duc Uy project capable of irrigating 4,000 hectares in the central highlands province of Gia Lai Cong Tum and the An Tho sluice dam which is draining 50,000 water-logged hectares in the Red River delta province of Hai Hung.

Many big units have been clearing and transforming large tracts of virgin land in the central highlands, in the Plain of Reeds and in the Mekong River delta provinces of Song Be, Dong Nai and Long An. They have built many new economic zones which have large areas marked out for specialized cultivation and will produce food for future new population centres.

In capital construction, soldiers have built 34 civilian and military projects. They built and have been running many lime, brick, tile and cement works which have produced a total of ten million bricks, tens of thousands of tons of lime and hundreds of thousands of tons of gravel. They have also built a number of small hydro-electric power stations in mountain areas.

In communications and transport, soldiers built hundreds of kilometres of the "Thong Nhat" (Reunification) railroad linking Hanoi with Ho Chi Minh City, almost 300 kilometres of the trans-Vietnam highway now under construction along the Truong Son range, hundreds of bridges of various sizes and thousands of kilometres of rural roads in mountain provinces and new economic zones.

Military factories produce items for civil use, including water pumps and tractor parts. Many military vehicles left by the U.S.-puppets have been repaired and converted to mechanical ploughs and tractors. Air force mechanics have modified a number of U.S.-puppet aircraft for spraying insecticide and sowing seeds.

Soldiers tackle the most difficult economic tasks and have done their best to increase productivity, despite the limited means at their disposal. Over the past three years, tens of thousands of soldiers have acquired relatively high professional and managerial skills. Tens of thousands of politically, culturally and professionally proven officers are involved in economic and cultural affairs at district level.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES ESTABLISHING LABOR NORMS

BK261021Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 21 April editorial: "Labor Norms"]

[Text] In order to satisfactorily exploit and use all of the latent potentials of the country and to urge every person to step up production and practice thrift, and to increase labor productivity and the quantities and qualities of products, it is vital for us to improve our economic management.

The establishment and implementation of norms for labor productivity and for the utilization of raw materials constitute an initial, basic and elementary requirement for using labor norms as a basis for balancing production capabilities and planning production tasks. Labor norms are the basis that every enterprise needs for distributing manpower, determining the organization of its work force, establishing wage scales and reckoning labor costs among its production costs. Labor norms will also serve as a tool to help lower production costs, establish and implement production plans, consolidate and improve the organization of the work force and production activities; apply the "to each according to his work" pay system; and initiate socialist emulation activities.

The setting of labor norms in various production establishments is now being routinized. The number of projects to which labor norms are applied is increasing. The economic results of the application of labor norms are increasingly evident. However, there are still many problems to be solved in the establishment of labor norms.

Many labor norms are still far below people's real capabilities. In many enterprises, workers can achieve 70 to 80 percent of their daily norms after working only 4 to 5 hours. Many people get almost as much from only 12 to 13 days of piece work pay as from their regular monthly salaries. As a result, the labor productivity of many enterprises and of society has not increased or has increased very slowly. The number of hours of useful work is therefore very low. In addition, it is reported that product quality is not commensurate with the equipment, raw materials and workmanship involved. These are concrete manifestations of various enterprises whose real capabilities have not yet been fully exploited.

Only by overcoming the various shortcomings encountered in managerial work, particularly in labor management, will enterprises be able to further increase the present pace of their production. It is reported that objective difficulties are hampering the stabilization of the production situation in many areas, and that these difficulties include a failure to obtain adequate material, fuel and electricity supplies and an overwhelming shortage of replacement parts for worn out machines and tools on a timely basis.

But these difficulties will in no way prevent us from establishing labor norms for that work in which we already have a firm basis. We will strive to partially eliminate these difficulties by carrying out management according to the set norms.

Those enterprises with established norms have all been able to increase their productivity, reduce production costs and satisfactorily deal with all profit-related matters between themselves and their workers. It is everyone's duty to work the full 8 hours per day toward a set labor output and always to strive to increase his output for the benefit of the country and himself.

It is a narrow-minded argument that by assigning low labor norms to workers at a time when they are facing a hard life we are doing them a favor. This is totally wrong, because the prosperity and the strength of the fatherland and the living standards of the entire population can only be constantly improved through an increasing amount of better and cheaper social goods created by the people.

Establishing labor norms which are low compared with production conditions and labor capabilities is an irresponsible act toward the revolution and the workers' livelihood because this will create losses for the revolution. This also represents an unrevolutionary way of thinking and working by some individuals who want to see other people working as lazily as they themselves do, who adopt an apathetic attitude and who think that working is only a way to spend away one's time.

In order to carry out a progressive system of labor norms, it is necessary to improve the methods of establishing labor norms. For this purpose, depending upon the prevailing conditions in each enterprise, we must select such appropriate methods as statistically reviewing experiences, holding democratic criticism sessions and making scientifically-guided analyses.

No matter what methods are used, we must base ourselves on the results of the analysis of the implementation of labor norms and the utilization of the workers' time. With regard to those enterprises whose production has been or is becoming stabilized, we must apply scientifically-guided methods to establish norms in a wide manner.

Labor productivity is a direct method to measure the sense of collective mastery and the capabilities of each worker and each production unit. Progressive norms are a concrete manifestation of labor productivity. Labor norms must be established for all work which lends itself to this procedure.

#### BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SWEDEN--Hanoi, 25 Apr--A delegation of Vietnam's Central Mother and Child Care Committee left Hanoi on a visit to Sweden today, at the invitation of the Swedish "Save the Children (Radda Barnen)." The delegation is led by Mrs Dinh Thi Can, president of the committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW]

EXHIBIT ON SWEDEN--Hanoi, 25 Apr--A photo exhibition on Sweden opened here this afternoon in the presence of Vice Minister of Culture and Information Le Thanh Cong, representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Swedish ambassador G.B. Tscherning. Also on display are a series of paintings, posters and other works by Swedish artists in support of Vietnam in its war of resistance against U.S. aggression. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW]

## PANGGABEAN MEETS SUHARTO ON MONDALE, W. SAHARA ISSUE

BK271909Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Minister Coordinator for Political and Security Affairs Maraden Panggabean this afternoon delivered a personal letter from Algerian President Houari Boumediene to President Suharto. The letter was brought by the Algerian special envoy, Deputy Speaker of Parliament Mohamed Kellou.

Panggabean said the Algerian head of state expressed in his letter the hope that co-operation existing between the two countries could be further promoted. He also hoped Indonesia would render assistance in the settlement of the Western Sahara issue. Minister Panggabean said the Algerian request is being studied and we are ready to help, provided the issue will be solved in good faith. He said the best way to solve the issue is through a peaceful settlement. A peaceful settlement would give conflicting parties the opportunity to view the problem correctly, so that it would not affect the stability of the countries involved.

Panggabean also said he had briefed President Suharto on the forthcoming coordination meeting of ministers connected with political and security affairs to be held next Saturday. He said the meeting will discuss coordination and cooperation between ministers connected with political and security affairs. It will also discuss problems in the political and security fields needing coordination. Minister Panggabean cited as an example of such a problem the forthcoming 5 May visit of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. He said the U.S. vice presidential visit is not simply the concern of the Foreign Affairs Department alone, but has implications for defense and security and economic affairs, and therefore the vice president's welcome needs coordination.

Minister Coordinator Panggabean also reported to President Suharto on the meeting of Indonesian ambassadors accredited to the IGGI [Intergovernment Group for Indonesia] countries in preparation for the forthcoming IGGI meeting in Amsterdam. He said the meeting will be held at the Finance Department building in Jakarta tomorrow.

## Meets Algerian Special Envoy

LK270927Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0713 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 26 Apr (ANTARA)--Minister coordinator for political and security affairs, General M. Panggabean, said Indonesia and Algeria would maintain close cooperation in settling problems faced by the two countries. He made the statement here Wednesday to Mohamed Kellou, special envoy of the Algerian president. Kellou was accompanied by the interim Algerian charge d'affaires to Indonesia, Boukhari Abdelkader.

The envoy extended a personal message on the West Sahara question by Algerian President Boumediene to President Suharto.

General Panggabean explained to Mohamed Kellou Indonesia's problems, including integration of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia. Kellou explained the situation in the western part of North Africa and Algeria's desire to increase cooperation with Indonesia. He hoped Indonesia would assume a major role in ensuring the success of the consultation bureau of nonaligned countries in Kabul early May.

Mohamed Kellou has visited Vice President Adam Malik and has met General M. Panggabean twice.



## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION TO PRC FOR TRADE TALKS

BK280423Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 27 Apr (AFP)--Indonesia is planning to send a delegation of its Chamber of Commerce and Industry to Canton during the next 2 weeks to discuss the possibility of establishing direct trade between the two countries, said Mr Noor Amin, a leading member of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Amin, who led the first Indonesian mission to the Canton fair last November, said there was nothing wrong in Indonesian private businessmen setting up direct trade with the People's Republic of China.

It is an undeniable fact that many Chinese-made goods have entered Indonesian markets despite the absence of diplomatic relations for the past 11 years, said Mr Amin.

The large circulation Jakarta daily KOMPAS said the amount and variety of Chinese goods entering Indonesian markets through third countries had actually increased. They ranged from sundry goods to agricultural machinery, electronics and chemicals.

## SINAR HARAPAN EXPLORES PRC DESIRE FOR IMPROVED ASEAN TIES

BK271131Y Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Apr 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "The PRC Wants To Promote Relations With ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan is currently in the PRC on an official visit. The meetings between the head of the Thai Government and Chinese leaders are of interest to other countries in the world, particularly those in Southeast Asia.

It was reported that in these meetings the PRC expressed its desire to promote relations with ASEAN member countries--Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Of the five ASEAN member countries, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have already established diplomatic relations with the PRC. Singapore is still studying the possibility, while relations with Indonesia remain "frozen."

In discussing the PRC's relations with Singapore and Indonesia, Kriangsak said relations will be established at the appropriate time. The Thai prime minister disclosed that Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping also promised so-called "full support" to the ASEAN-backed concept of a zone of peace, neutrality and freedom in Southeast Asia.

From these developments we can hope that in the not too distant future, political obstacles between the PRC and a number of Asian countries, particularly those in Southeast Asia, will be removed.

It is obvious that relations between the PRC and Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia, have an important role in maintaining the power balance in this part of the world and insuring lasting stability in the social, political, security and other fields.

The Indonesian position is clear: There must be a guarantee that such relations and cooperation be based on principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This basic thinking reflects Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy.



## ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS ON SOUTH MOLUCCAN QUESTION

BKK71002Y JAKARTA ANTARA in English 0820 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 26 Apr (ANTARA)--A way has been found to settle the question of Moluccans staying in the Netherlands, Indonesian Ambassador to The Hague Sutopo Juwono announced here today. The envoy made the statement to reporters after a meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha. He said that President Suharto hoped that guidance of Indonesian nationals staying in the Netherlands should be further intensified. According to the Indonesian ambassador, the Dutch Government and parliament were expected to make final decisions about the Moluccans in Holland in May or June.

Ambassador Sutopo Juwono was with Minister Coordinator of Economy, Finance and Industry Widjojo Nitisastro when he called on President Suharto this morning. "The ambassador said the Dutch Government's attitude on the Moluccan problem in Holland was very firm at the moment. They are no longer interested in the RMS (Republic of South Molucca's separatist movement) and even less interested in supporting it," the envoy said. This firm attitude of the Dutch was seen by the ambassador as leading towards a final and decisive settlement of the Moluccan problem in the Netherlands. The basic solution would remain the integration of the Moluccans with the Netherlands and the Dutch Government would earmark a special fund for this purpose, he stated.

According to the ambassador, there were at the moment more than 34,000 people hailing from the islands of the Moluccans, eastern Indonesia, residing in the Netherlands, of which 3,000 were Indonesians and 10,000 stateless persons, with the remainder opting for Dutch citizenship. The Moluccans who were Indonesian nationals, Ambassador Sutopo Juwono said, were guaranteed their rights by the Dutch Government, except those dealing with their rights to vote and to be elected and compulsory military service.

So far 5,000 Moluccans have their passports as Indonesians settled and they are, of course, permitted to return to Indonesia whenever they wish. These Indonesian nationals "are very good people and none of them are oriented to the RMS," he said.

When questioned, Ambassador Sutopo Juwono said he was not yet prepared to say how much aid the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI) would propose to Indonesia this financial year. He said the question would be discussed Friday and Saturday this week. The meeting of the 19th donor nations is to be held in the Netherlands 22-23 May. Indonesian ambassadors accredited to IGGI member countries are to have a meeting in Jakarta Friday and Saturday this week, he said.

The ambassador also said he was very much impressed by the close cooperation in the cultural field between the Netherlands and Indonesia during his term in The Hague. He pointed out the returning of art treasures by the Netherlands was the materialization of the excellent cultural cooperation between the two countries. There are many cultural treasures which the Netherlands will return to Indonesia, he disclosed.

## BRIEFS

AMSTERDAM, 26 APR--According to the Riau Province police chief, local police have confiscated a total of 500 milligrams of morphine smuggled into the province from Singapore. Jakarta Reuters Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## OFFICIAL WELCOMES PRC, DPRK SUPPORT OF ASEAN PEACE ZONE

BK271135Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Apr 78 p 7 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed--Malaysia's efforts to improve relations with the Indochina nations does not run counter to its determination to eradicate the communist terrorists in the country, Acting Foreign Minister Datuk Seri Hamzah bin Abu Samah told the Dewan Negara [Senate] today.

"We shall establish relations with all countries, irrespective of their political and social systems, so long as our integrity and independence are respected and so long as these countries maintain a policy of noninterference in our internal affairs," he said.

Datuk Seri Hamzah said the respective leaders had stated that they had no intention of interfering in Malaysia's internal affairs. He added Malaysia's relations with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam had seen further improvement. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen had paid official visits to the three Indochina states, while government leaders from Kampuchea and Vietnam had visited Malaysia. "It is through such visits that we have been able to establish closer rapport with these countries."

Replying to points raised during the debate on the royal address, Datuk Seri Hamzah said ASEAN heads of governments felt there was an urgent need for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia. The working group meeting on ZOPFAN would be held in Kuala Lumpur next month to further discuss the steps to be taken towards the realisation of the concept, he added.

"I wish to mention that we welcome the support given to the ZOPFAN concept by the Government of the People's Republic of China. We are also happy to receive the support given by the vice premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during his visit here recently."

On disarmament, Datuk Seri Hamzah said it was Malaysia's policy to support all measures to halt the arms race and eventually attain general and complete disarmament. "We attach great importance to the United Nations special session on disarmament in New York in May-June 1978 and we expect tangible results to emerge from that meeting," he said.

## SINGAPORE

## AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER KILLEN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK271427Y Singapore Domestic Service 1330 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Australian Defense Minister Denis James Killen arrived in the republic this morning from Penang for a 3-day official visit. He is accompanied by Mrs Killen and four senior defense officials. They were met at the airport by Minister of State for Defense Bernard Chen.

During his stay Mr Killen will call on President Sheares; Mr Lee Kuan Yew; Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Dr Goh Keng Swee; and Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam.

This afternoon the Australian minister visited the Royal Australian Air Force support unit at (Senga). The unit is stationed in the republic under the five-power defense arrangement.

## MILITARY ISSUES, HUMAN RIGHTS TO FIGURE IN MONDALE TALKS

OW280748Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Philippines and the United States have agreed to resume discussions (on pending) bilateral and military issues between the two governments. President Marcos and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale are expected to take up these issues when the U.S. vice president arrives in Manila next week. [passage indistinct]

## AFP Details

OW271350Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 27 Apr (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos will tell U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale "the truth and the facts" about Philippine efforts to protect human rights when they hold talks here next week, the presidential palace said today.

"We will give them the truth and the facts about the protection of human rights in this country," a statement issued by the palace press staff said. The statement, attributed by the palace to an unnamed "Philippine official", said Mr Marcos and his advisers will also discuss with the vice president and his party military bases and economic treaty issues pending between the two governments.

The visit by Mr Mondale, whose government professes a strong commitment to human rights, comes amid a furor here over the death in military custody last week of an 18-year-old poll watcher for the opposition in the 7 April parliamentary election. Catholic fathers of the Jesuit community here claimed the boy, Teotimo Tantiado, died allegedly of torture. A military investigation ordered by Mr Marcos, however, gave pancreatitis as the cause of death and said doctors found no trace of external injuries on the boy.

The palace statement said Mr Marcos had directed government agencies concerned to finalize the government's position papers on the human rights issue and on economic and military questions. The palace said there was prior agreement between the two countries to take up economic questions together with the military issues. It said this was based on the fact the two issues were "intrinsically related and cannot be discussed and settled independently of each other." "What affects our economy affects our security," the unidentified official said, "and by the same token our security position affects the state and development of our economy." Besides the bases, the future of the security ties between the two countries is at the top of pending military issues, the palace said.

## COMELEC ANNOUNCES IBP SECTORAL ELECTION RESULTS

OW280746Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] today proclaimed the 14 winners in the sectoral elections to the Interim Batasang Pambansa [IBP--Interim National Assembly]. Of the 14, six will represent the youth sector in the IBP, four from the agricultural labor [sector] and four from the industrial labor sector. Comelec Chairman Leonardo Perez told DPI [Department of Public Information] news that today's poll marked the first time that elections were done indirectly. In an interview with newsman Chris Malinal, Perez said today's sectoral elections were peaceful and orderly.

#### SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

# NTIS

---

National Technical Information Service  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Springfield, Virginia 22151

90

50

**END**

**6.23.78**